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Peking Reported Willing To Talk With Nationalists

By Jay Mathews
HONG KONG, July 16 (WP) — Top Chinese leaders have said that they are willing to negotiate directly with the Nationalist Chinese on the future of Taiwan, a delegation of U.S. congressmen returning from China said yesterday.

Statements made by Communist Party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and other Peking officials to Rep. Lester Wolff's delegation appear to be the most conciliatory toward Taiwan in recent years. Negotiations between Taipei and

Peking are still believed to be unlikely, because of the Nationalists' adamant opposition to such talks so far. But the statements indicate a Chinese move away from the harsh public remarks of the past and a bid to try to swing American public opinion in Peking's favor.

Rep. Wolff, D-N.Y., said that the Chinese reminded the future U.S. congressmen that the Communist Party and the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) had cooperated twice before — during a campaign to defeat local warlords

and unify the country in the 1920s, and during the war against Japan in the 1930s and 1940s. "There has been no official contact with Taiwan, but you cannot rule out a third time," Rep. Eligio de la Garza, D-Texas, quoted a high Chinese official as saying.

At a press conference here, Rep. Wolff emphasized that the Chinese also made a "strong statement" that did not "rule out by any means the use of force in liberating Taiwan."

And the Peking officials showed no sign of retreating from their demand that Washington cut off diplomatic relations with Taiwan, end its mutual defense treaty and withdraw all remaining U.S. military personnel from the island.

Softening Image
Congress and the Carter administration have been reluctant to take such steps in order to bring full diplomatic relations with Peking, without some Chinese guarantee that Taiwan will not be taken by force. Peking has shown little interest in making such a promise, but the statements to Rep. Wolff's group appear designed to soften the image in American minds of warlike Chinese belligerence toward the Taiwan government.

The conciliatory statements were "unintentionally" by the people we spoke to — at several points in our discussions," said Rep. Wolff, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee.

In the past, U.S. visitors to China who asked about Peking's attitude toward the Kuomintang usually have been lectured on Nationalist crimes, including massacres of Communist Party members carried out by the late Chiang Kai-shek.

Rep. Wolff, who heard the lectures when he visited China in early 1976, said that such rhetoric was largely absent this time. He said he sensed a "new realism" in terms of an emerging Chinese emphasis on seeking ways to settle the Taiwan question on a bilateral basis, between the two governments and a U.S.-fostered "declaration of principles" that is near completion.

A meeting last week in Austria between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman appears to have boosted Mr. Vance's mission.

Egypt and Israel are thought to be committed to finding an agreement despite their stated opposition to each other's proposals.

Neither country is believed to want a U.S. plan imposed or to bring the Soviet Union into the deliberations, which would happen if U.S. mediation failed and the Geneva peace conference was reconvened.

Reinforcing Positions
Although few signs of military preparations are visible to foreign tourists, Western intelligence experts in Hong Kong believe that

Takes Steps in South China Said to Fear An Attack by Hanoi

By Linda Mathews
NANNING, China, July 16 — With hundreds of ethnic Chinese streaming northward from Vietnam, air-raid shelters being rushed to completion and soldiers patrolling Nanning's outskirts, south China shows the signs of approaching a flash point in the intensifying Peking-Hanoi feud.

Shanghai-made army trucks, used alternately for troop transport and refugee relocation, line a main Nanning intersection. Leaves for all military personnel in the area have been canceled and local residents say that, for the first time, significant numbers of People's Liberation Army soldiers are patrolling the outskirts of the city.

The Vietnamese consulate here, ordered closed last week by Peking, stands empty, guarded by a lone unarmed soldier.

For days, long convoys of dusty buses have rumbled up the provincial roads from the border, some 100 miles away in 100-degree (F) heat. Battered suitcases and thin

bedrolls are strapped to the roof of each vehicle. Brown faces, topped by the conical straw hats favored by Vietnamese peasants, stare anxiously out the bus windows toward an uncertain future in the remote corners of rural China — a country the refugees claim as their motherland, though most are seeing it for the first time.

For the natives of this placid, palm-shaded city 100 miles from the Vietnamese frontier, the future suddenly looks a bit uncertain, too. With China and Vietnam on a collision course, the people of Nanning have been ordered to make room for more refugees and to dig air-raid shelters for themselves beneath their apartment complexes and office buildings.

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Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda catches up with Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, President Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France as the leaders stroll to a formal picture-taking session in Bonn yesterday.

May Have 'Misled' Congress Kissinger Doubted on Angola

By Seymour M. Hersh
NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — After a secret yearlong study, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is said to have concluded that Henry Kissinger and William Colby misled Congress about the extent of CIA activities in the 1975 civil war in Angola.

Sources with first-hand knowledge say the committee's extensive compilation of CIA documents indicated, contrary to assertions by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby, that more than \$1 million was allocated to recruit mercenaries, and that an undetermined number of CIA agents helped train military units inside the former Portuguese colony.

In a series of interviews during the last two months, the sources said that the study has triggered a dispute among senators and committee staff members as to whether Mr. Kissinger, then the secretary of state, and Mr. Colby, who was director of central intelligence, deliberately lied in testimony before Congress.

The study has infuriated senior officials of the intelligence agency. They have been urging the committee to modify the study, saying that it is misleading, biased and has "a negative tone."

A government official said that the Senate study accused the CIA specifically of having "misled" Congress in briefings by Mr. Colby and other intelligence agency officials, including James Potts, who was then chief of its African division.

Key Word
"Misled" is the key word that got everybody upset," the official said. "The implication was clear that it was done consciously and that it was people in the CIA object to."

In recent weeks, the official said, the agency has turned more documents and files over to the committee in an effort to show that Congress was not misinformed, and to force a revision of the study. The official said that the agency has been "showing them the dates" on which specific information about CIA activities was forwarded to the intelligence committee during the Angolan civil war.

Some senators and committee staff members made it clear in interviews that they believed that the CIA documents already compiled, which include cables direct from Angola, not only contradict the testimony of Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby at the time that their testimony was not correct.

The sources said, however, that others on the committee believe there is no evidence available as to whether Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby saw those documents or were even aware of the extent of CIA activities in Angola.

Another senator acknowledged that there were deep divisions in the committee. Some, he said, "got all excited" about the study. "They thought it was a great, enormous event, that heads would fall, that we'd rig up the guillotine."

"To me," the senator added, "it's not significant whether somebody does or does not get indicted for perjury. But the major element is: why didn't people at the top know?"

Mr. Kissinger testified on Angolan issues in public, telling the African Affairs subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 29, 1976, that "the CIA is not involved" in the recruitment of mercenaries for Angola.

According to a former CIA official, however, the 40 Committee, a high-level group chaired by Mr. Kissinger that approved all covert intelligence activities, authorized \$1.3 million in October, 1975, three months before the Kissinger testimony, to aid in the recruitment of Portuguese mercenaries. Mr. Kissinger's testimony on the mercenary issue is known to be discussed in the study.

Another issue raised in the study is testimony in which Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby denied that any la at least once in public, telling the African Affairs subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 29, 1976, that "the CIA is not involved" in the recruitment of mercenaries for Angola.

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Broad Accord Reported Near At Bonn Talks

By Joseph Fitchett
BONN, July 16 (IHT) — Leaders of the seven major industrial nations met here today in an atmosphere of dogged optimism that their summit conference would produce a common strategy to confront the world's economic ills.

The meeting, designed to show that the industrial countries can take concerted action, is a major test for President Carter. Both West Germany and France have expressed fears recently that the summit meeting can achieve little in the way of global result.

Already a "far-reaching measure of agreement" has been reached on the "interrelated questions of economic growth, inflation and unemployment," Chancellors Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, host of this fourth economic summit gathering, said at a press conference.

He added that a common position on energy was close at hand — an indication that President Carter had succeeded at least partly in convincing the other leaders about his administration's gains in tackling the problem of U.S. oil imports.

Carter "Pleased"
President Carter told reporters that he was "pleased" with the "constructive" talks, and said he believed that the world economic community would be "pleased with the final result" of the conference.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said that the European participants "appeared satisfied" by President Carter's detailed outline of his energy program, which he expected would be passed by Congress and enable the United States to cut its oil imports by more than 2 million barrels a day by 1985. Although this statement appeared to include no new U.S. commitment to conserve energy, the other leaders seemed satisfied with President

Carter's renewed commitment to reducing imports, Mr. Blumenthal said. Later, President Carter said he had not decided on whether to call for a quota on U.S. oil imports if his energy bill fails to pass.

Mr. Blumenthal concluded that the summit meeting was on its way to a "substantial" action program.

Final Communique
However conference participants today agreed not to divulge the specific wording of their points of agreement, apparently to avoid national rivalries on the outstanding points before the final communique is published tomorrow.

In order to have more than psychological impact, the final communique tomorrow will have to contain some specific commitments, notably from West Germany and Japan about stimulating domestic demand and from the United States about improving energy performance and stabilizing the dollar.

Several participants referred to the generally disappointing gap between targets and performance recorded by industrial countries after their London economic summit conference a year ago, and stressed the need for realistic, specific targets this time.

The meeting also includes France, Italy, Britain and Canada, and a representative of the European Economic Community. The heads of state are accompanied by their foreign ministers and by their treasury and energy authorities. The three groups are meeting separately for technical talks outside the plenary sessions in the white stucco Schloss Bellevue — the original West German chancellery next door to the steel-and-glass building that is now the chancellor's office.

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Mideast Parley to Be in Castle Raid Feared, Britain Shifts Peace Talks

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — British and U.S. security forces hurriedly prepared today to shift Mideast peace talks from London to a remote 13th century castle to the south because of fear of an Arab terrorist attack.

Sources said that Prime Minister James Callaghan's government concluded that it could not guarantee the safety of the United States, Israeli and Egyptian delegations, whose meeting beginning Tuesday was to have been held in a nine-story luxury hotel in London's center.

The more secure site is Leeds Castle in Kent County 45 miles southeast. The castle was built on two islands in a lake with only one access, a drawbridge causeway.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel and Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel of Egypt and their top aides will remain there throughout their two-day conference.

As they arrive in Britain, they will be shuttled by helicopter to the castle, beginning with Mr. Dayan tomorrow afternoon, then Mr. Kamel and, in the evening, Mr. Vance.

"It's 99 percent certain that where we'll have the talks," a U.S. official said.

The talks were to have been held at the Churchill Hotel in Mayfair, where a former Iraqi prime minister, Abdul Rezzak el-Nayef, was shot twice in the head at point-blank range as he left the Inter-Continental Hotel last Sunday. Two Iraqis were arrested later and charged with the murder.

The decision to change conference locations apparently followed intelligence reports that extremists of the Iraqi-based Palestinian Rejectionist Front planned to attack the conference.

The Rejectionist Front, led by Dr. George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), is violently opposed to an Arab-Israeli reconciliation.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization denied any threat to attack the talks.

Leeds Castle apparently was chosen for the meeting because of its natural security. Foreign Secretary David Owen was host of a meeting

of Common Market foreign ministers there in May last year.

The castle was used in medieval times for royal meetings, notably in 1544 when King Henry VIII had a confrontation with ambassadors of the Holy Roman Empire over his quarrels with the pope and territorial ambitions.

Mr. Vance is trying to find a formula for reopening direct Israeli-Egyptian peace talks that were suspended in mid-January. His aim is to find common ground in proposals from the two governments and a U.S.-fostered "declaration of principles" that is near completion.

A meeting last week in Austria between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman appears to have boosted Mr. Vance's mission.

Egypt and Israel are thought to be committed to finding an agreement despite their stated opposition to each other's proposals.

Neither country is believed to want a U.S. plan imposed or to bring the Soviet Union into the deliberations, which would happen if U.S. mediation failed and the Geneva peace conference was reconvened.

Citizenship Lost By Soviet Artist

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has published a legal notice stripping nonconformist artist Oskar Rabin of his citizenship. Mr. Rabin, 50, left in January with a six-month exit visa and has been living in Paris.

The decree, as promulgated now by the Supreme Soviet, is dated June 23 and signed by President Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Rabin had already learned of the loss of his citizenship when he visited the Soviet Consulate in Paris to ask about extension of his visa.

He was one of the organizers of a 1974 outdoor exhibition of unofficial art which authorities broke up.

Computer Said Blocked
Pravda Assails Foes Of U.S.-Soviet Trade

From Wire Dispatches
MOSCOW, July 16 — U.S. critics who are calling for a break in trade, scientific and cultural relations with the Soviet Union because of the trials of Soviet dissidents "are losing all sense of reality," Pravda said.

Without mentioning the trials, the Communist Party daily newspaper said that the critics are "forgetting that détente and business cooperation are as necessary to the United States as to the Soviet Union."

The Carter administration has decided to postpone indefinitely the sale of computer technology to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the crackdown on dissidents, the Washington Star quoted informed Senate sources today as saying.

And Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., was quoted as saying that the proposed sale of a Sperry Univac computer system has been "blocked," at least temporarily.

Pope Paul pleaded for eased sentences for the dissidents although.

In an address to 3,000 visitors outside his summer palace at Castel Gandolfo, he did not mention them by name.

Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky was sentenced Friday to 13 years at hard labor for espionage and anti-Soviet activity. On Thursday, Alexander Ginzburg was sentenced to 8 years and Viktoras Pyatkus, a Lithuanian was sentenced to 10 years, both for anti-Soviet activity.

"We are obliged to speak about (the trials) for the conviction inflicted with such a great severity against persons accused of ideological 'infractions,'" the pope said. "Though taking into account that when complete information is not available it is not easy to formulate judgments, nobody can fail to be impressed by the unanimous reaction [against the trials]."

President Is Warmly Greeted in Divided City Carter Renews U.S. Support for Berlin

BERLIN, July 16 (IHT) — Reaffirming the U.S. commitment to protecting the freedom of West Berlin, President Carter marked his brief trip here yesterday with an attack on the systematic violations of human rights in East Germany and other Soviet-bloc countries, which he described as a "wasteland of the human spirit."

His words appeared to be exactly what most West Berliners wanted to hear, and President Carter got the warm praise that Berlin has extended to three previous visits by U.S. presidents since World War II. While there was no repetition of the delicious scenes when President Kennedy said "I am a Berliner" shortly after the Berlin Wall was erected, the warm welcome for President Carter seemed to match the calmer mood brought about by détente.

Despite reports of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's disappointment with President Carter and frustration with his administration over effective joint political and economic action, the two leaders chatted amiably at intervals in the day's programs. President Carter told a West German magazine that Mr. Schmidt was "a personal friend." Mr. Schmidt said relations were better than ever.

The Berlin visit was seen here as a public relations success for President Carter. This city tends to share the U.S. approach to publicizing human rights violations in Communist countries. However, West German opinion in general is more cautious, fearing that a deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations could impair this country's success in improving relations with East Germany and bolstering the family and personal ties that Bonn believes will prove more fruitful in changing the Communist climate.

In a gesture reminiscent of Cold War pressure tactics on this city 110 miles inside East Germany, the East German authorities ordered a "work-to-rule" at the border crossings on the highway corridors leading into West Berlin, backing up civilian traffic for miles. The measure was a protest against the appearance of Mr. Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, who accompanied Mr. Carter to Berlin. East German newspapers said their presence was improper under the four-power agreement on Berlin.

Talking about the incident, Mr. Carter said the East German action was "a violation" of East-West agreements, but added he did "not believe it helps them [in East Germany]."

Ambassador Apologizes Carter Chastises Young For 'Prisoner' Remark

By Edward Walsh
BONN, July 16 (WP) — President Carter yesterday telephoned Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and chastised him for a public statement that there are "hundreds, perhaps thousands" of political prisoners in the United States.

Returning here from Mr. Carter's visit to Berlin, White House press secretary Jody Powell said aboard Air Force One that the president telephoned Mr. Young and "told him he was very unhappy with the choice of words" that Mr. Young had used in an interview with a French newspaper.

Mr. Carter also expressed unhappiness with "several statements he made in the article," Mr. Powell added.

"Andy agreed that it was a mistake, and an unfortunate one, and he apologized for the problems he caused," the press secretary said.

Asked if this was the first time that the free-wheeling ambassador had been scolded by Mr. Carter, Mr. Powell smiled. But Jerrold Sebecer, the press spokesman for the National Security Council, said, "It's the first time we've done it publicly."

Mr. Young's statements were made at a particularly sensitive time for the administration, which

Thailand Agrees On Peace Terms With Cambodia

BANGKOK, July 16 (AP) — Premier Kriangsak Chomanan met today with Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary and said afterward that measures were found to end the fighting on the Thai-Cambodian border.

He said that he could not guarantee that peace would come to the embattled border area, "but time will tell." He said he and the Cambodian official "found measures on both sides to bring peace to the border." Sporadic fighting has continued along the border since the Communist takeover of Cambodia in 1975.

Ieng Sary, who ends his four-day visit tomorrow, said the fighting was the result of misunderstandings. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Kriangsak said he had accepted an invitation to visit Phnom Penh, but no date has been set. He also said that Ieng Sary accepted the idea of an exchange of ambassadors. Thailand now has no formal relations with Cambodia.

Israeli Cabinet Snubs Weizman On Peace Talks

JERUSALEM, July 16 (WP) — In an unmistakable snub of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Cabinet today put off for a week discussion of the new peace proposals that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt suggested to Mr. Weizman in meeting near Salzburg last week.

Moreover, the Cabinet all but shut the door on similar independent forays into foreign policy by the defense minister in the future by ruling that negotiating representatives of Egypt and Israel from now on should be "reciprocal" in ministerial stature.

Even more explicitly, the Cabinet snubbed peace overtures made by opposition Labor Party leader Shimon Peres to Mr. Sadat in Vienna, declaring in a communique that the exclusive authority for conducting negotiations with Egypt "or with any state in a state of war with Israel" rests with the government and its authorized representatives.



Jewish demonstrators in New York hold placards in front of the offices of Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, protesting the 13-year sentence of dissident Anatoli Shcharansky Friday.

For Role in Provincial Violence

China Arrests 2 Linked to 'Gang of 4'

TOKYO, July 16 (AP)—Chinese authorities have arrested two "counterrevolutionaries" notorious for their major role in wrecking Szechwan province, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

The arrests of Liu Chieh-ting and his wife Chang Hsi-ting were described as part of Peking's continuing crackdown on anti-government factions.

The agency said that Mr. Liu and his wife were "confidants of the hated Gang of Four," a reference to the four radical leaders who lost out in a bid for power following the death in 1976 of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The four, last reported under arrest, included Mao's widow, Chiang Ching.

The agency said Mr. Liu and his wife, "acting on orders from Chiang Ching," incited large-scale violent conflicts, claiming that the country will belong to whoever wins the fight.

It reported that they "launched three major armed assaults which alone took a toll of more than 2,000 lives and left another 8,000 disabled" in the province in southwestern China. Szechwan is China's most populous province with more than 45 million inhabitants.

"They directed attacks against military installations to seize arms and ammunition and kill Chinese liberation army cadres and fighters," the agency said.

The agency also accused the pair of "beating and severely injuring many local cadres and having others thrown into prison while more than 100 cadres at the county or higher levels were hounded to death."

The report did not say when the attacks occurred, but observers said they were believed to have taken place between 1976 and 1977.

There have been reports of trouble in Szechwan since last fall, but the news report apparently was the first official account.

It said that Mr. Liu and his wife were "repudiated at a mammoth rally held in Chengtu on June 24 that was broadcast live throughout the province. They were arrested after the meeting. The 10 million people present or listening voiced enthusiastic support for this decision."

Chinese On Talks

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between the Chinese themselves, in ways that are acceptable to the parties involved."

He said he also found domestic policies more realistic, as the Chinese move away from harsh domestic measures that had been pursued by the "Gang of Four," a Peking clique led by Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, which was purged in late 1976.

"I think it's safe to say they were harder on the Gang of Four than on the people on Taiwan," said Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., about the Chinese officials they saw.

In the past, Peking's standard conciliatory statement toward Taiwan has been a plea for people on the island to admit their mistakes and come over to the mainland side, rather than a suggestion of talks.

In a speech on March 6, Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said he hoped that "military and administrative personnel of the Kuomintang" would "clearly see the general trend of events and take the road of patriotism and unification of the motherland."

No Similar Remarks

Peking's last apparent public call for negotiations came in February, 1973, when former Kuomintang General Fu Tso-yi addressed a meeting in the Chinese capital. "We are all Chinese," he said in a speech supposedly aimed at Kuomintang officials who had not yet come over to the Communist side. "Let us come together and talk."

An analyst who has followed Chinese statements closely for the last three years said that he could remember no remarks similar to those made to Rep. Wolff's group.

A member of the group said the Chinese noted that past efforts to cooperate with the Kuomintang had not worked well, but they added that many Communist leaders had attended school with Kuomintang officials.

Rep. Wolff said Peking told the group that further sales of U.S. warplanes to Taiwan would interfere with negotiations over a solution to the Taiwan issue.

Soviet Satellite Launch

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has launched into orbit another in its Molnia series of communications satellites, Tass said today.



President and Mrs. Carter wave to onlookers during a motorcade down West Berlin's Kurfürstendamm on Saturday. With them in the car are Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, beside Mrs. Carter, and Mayor Dietrich Stobbe of West Berlin, standing behind Mr. Schmidt.

Optimism Prevails at Bonn Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

delegations are working on the detailed language of a final communiqué. The main body of it was elaborated in advance, but gaps have been left for key countries to insert statements about their specific policy intentions.

Mr. Schmidt said a consensus had been achieved on growth, unemployment and inflation, and specific commitments were expected from all the participants about their future policies in these fields.

On energy, he said there was agreement to reduce the volume of oil imports and to boost the use of coal and of nuclear energy with improved safeguards. He said the United States would make a specific statement.

On monetary issues, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France outlined the planned European zone of monetary stability, and President Carter said the United States supported European economic integration, but was concerned to learn details about the European currency measures before reaching.

The meeting will also issue a separate statement about a new approach to the issue of terrorism, worked out by the heads of state today at a working lunch.

On the economic substance, the key governments have noticeably toned down their previously sharp

criticism of each other at the onset of this meeting. The broad outlines of a package have been widely aired. It would include:

• Acceptance by West Germany of the Carter administration's realistic expectations of passing an energy bill. Mr. Carter and Mr. Blumenthal have said here that congressional committees have "passed four-fifths of it." Mr. Carter told the summit meeting today he expected Congress would eventually pass even the controversial fifth part, the crude oil equalization tax.

• Agreement by West Germany, in exchange, to tax cuts designed to stimulate domestic demand — a step sought by Britain and other countries, which feel that West Germany's prosperity should enable it to take more imports and stimulate European growth.

• Agreement by Japan to admit an additional \$4 billion in Western exports to help offset its \$14 billion trade surplus.

• Agreement by countries like Britain and Italy with balance of payments problems to measures designed to counteract this trend and boost exports.

• Agreement by all industrial countries to maintain the momentum of the Geneva trade talks in order to overcome the temptation to trade protectionism that has resulted from the current economic difficulties.

Despite the pre-conference bickering about which country was most responsible for the current world economic problems, Mr. Blumenthal said that the summit meetings today were not marked by any acrimony but that "each country spoke openly about its concerns with other countries... nothing was glossed over."

President In Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

each others' cities and homes. Last month, 250 West Berliners traded places with the same number of residents of Minneapolis. Other participants in the meeting were Berliners who had been screened to meet Britain's Queen Elizabeth during her recent visit, but who ultimately did not meet her.

West Berliners were enthusiastic over the president's answers about their isolated city, keynoted by his opening pledge: "Whatever happens, Berlin will remain free." While referring to the U.S. commitment to the ultimate reunification of Germany, Mr. Carter emphasized the "routine, methodical" improvements in daily life in Berlin as a result of accords reached with the Soviet Union.

However, he urged West Berliners to speak out against violations of human rights in East Germany. Referring to the recent conviction of Nico Huebner for draft evasion and espionage in East Berlin, Mr. Carter said the trial was based on "unsubstantiated charges" after the United States had protested the original accusation. Mr. Huebner had argued that the demilitarized status of Berlin exempted him from military service in the East German forces.

Euro-Long Meeting

On Eurocommunism, Mr. Carter said the United States hoped Communism would not increase in the Western world. But he noted that democratic societies did appear to modify Soviet doctrine — for instance, when French Communists recently joined criticism of the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg.

The hour-long town hall meeting — the first one Mr. Carter has held in a foreign country — was held in the futuristic Kongresshalle, a U.S.-financed auditorium in the Tiergarten park.

The Berlin visit started with a presidential visit to the memorial to the Berlin airlift, which started 30 years ago last month.

Paying tribute to the 78 Americans, Britons and Germans who died in the airlift, Mr. Carter said the test of strength over Berlin then showed Berlin, then and now, as a symbol of the human rights the United States was committed to defend.

Visiting U.S. troops in Wiesbaden earlier yesterday, Mr. Carter promised to ask Congress for additional financial relief for U.S. troops overseas to offset their money problems caused by the dollar's plight. The president reviewed a small demonstration of anti-tank tactics. Apparently conscious of White House structures about extravagance in military displays, a White House official put the extra cost of the president's visit in the base at \$55,000.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT

But Affirm Each Nation's Right

OAU Ministers Condemn Foreign Bases in Africa

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 16 (UPI)—African foreign ministers yesterday ended two days of fiercely acrimonious debate on the issue of foreign intervention without taking any concrete steps to prevent it.

The Organization of African Unity's Ministerial Council unanimously adopted a seven-point resolution condemning foreign military bases, alliances and pacts in Africa, but affirming the right of each country to act as it sees fit.

But the resolution appeared unlikely to affect the presence of an estimated 40,000 Cuban troops and 11,000 French soldiers now in Africa.

"We achieved absolutely nothing but shouting at each other for two days," said one delegate from one of the so-called moderate states. "I suppose it does us all good to let off steam but we must also be careful not to lose our credibility."

Foreign Pacts Condemned

In its resolution, the Ministerial Council said it "rejects and condemns the presence of military bases and foreign alliances or pacts."

It called on member states to "put an end as soon as possible" to any engagement that runs counter to nonalignment.

The statement, which represented a compromise drawn up by the Sudanese hosts of the session, appeared to be a mild rhetorical victory for the radicals because France is the only outside power to admit having bases in Africa.

It has facilities in Gabon, Senegal and the Ivory Coast, as well as in tiny Djibouti, where it also has a mutual defense pact to come in Djibouti's aid in the event of attack. French troops are also stationed in Chad and Mauritania.

Cuba maintains an estimated 20,000 soldiers in Angola and some

12,000 in Ethiopia, but none of the countries involved considers the Cuban presence a formal presence such as a "base."

The ministers further agreed that it is the "sovereign right of every African state to select any political, social and economic system that it chooses."

In an earlier debate on the possibility of forming a pan-African force, the ministers agreed that any country has the right to ask for help, including military aid, from whomever it wants.

The position of the ministers will be put into the form of a resolution for consideration at a meeting of African heads of state beginning Tuesday.

Young Gets A Scolding

(Continued from Page 1)

ment implicitly suggested little difference between what Mr. Young called "political prisoners" in the United States and the Soviet dissidents, undermining efforts by the president and others to protect the trials.

Mr. Young, a former Georgia congressman and civil rights leader, is one of the most controversial figures in the Carter administration. More than once, he has been trouble for the State Department officials have considered carding and ill-timed public remarks. In the latest episode, Mr. Carter's White House advisers, who have known Mr. Young for years, advised him, have aggressively defended him.

The first sign that Mr. Young had gone too far was given Thursday, when Mr. Powell said that the president, disagreed with the ambassador's remarks, which he published in the Paris socialist daily newspaper Le Matin.

In Bonn Friday, it was disclosed that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had met with Mr. Young in Geneva, and at Mr. Carter's direction scolded him and warned him to be more careful.

In making public the president's telephone call, the White House clearly sought to drive home the point that Mr. Young is being ordered to hold his tongue and that another such episode would likely end his career at the United Nations.

Amin Praises Young

NAIROBI, July 16 (AP)—Ugandan President Idi Amin has praised Mr. Young for his remarks about political prisoners in the United States.

Radio Uganda today quoted Marshal Amin as praising Mr. Young for what he said was telling the truth about racial oppression in the United States and undermining U.S. imperialism and its pretense of human-rights policies.

Malta Breaks '72 Accord, Closes U.K. Radio Station

VALLETTA, Malta, July 16 (UPI)—The government of this Mediterranean island nation extended its territorial waters yesterday and closed the British forces radio station in violation of a 1972 accord.

The government of Socialist Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, who has steered a neutralist course, adopted the measures five days after banning British journalists for allegedly spreading "a pack of untruths."

Mr. Mintoff, who has established close relations with Libya and China, said last week that the ban on British journalists was not related to the brief detention of his daughter in London last week.

Mr. Mintoff's daughter, Yana, 26, was taken into custody for throwing horse manure on the Parliament floor in protest against British involvement in Northern Ireland.

Malta extended its territorial waters from six to 12 nautical miles and its exclusive fishing area from 20 to 25 nautical miles. The measure is effective immediately but will be submitted to Parliament for ratification this week.

A spokesman for the British

Forces Broadcasting Station in the Maltese government ordered transmissions suspended. The British Embassy protested to officials here.

The spokesman said that Maltese is obligated under the Anglo-Maltese Base Facilities Agreement of 1972 not to restrict the transmissions of the British forces station. The station operated 12 hours a day, transmitting English programs for servicemen and their families.

A few months ago it introduced programs by the British Broadcasting Corp., which Mr. Mintoff allegedly ordered when he banned British journalists from the island in Monday.

He said the ban had been a cleared because of "big lies spread by the British press about Malta since 1971 which the British government did nothing to refute." He viewed a Maltese minister about British-Maltese relations and the never ended the interview.

"This pack of untruths" was called to the attention of the British high commissioner, Mr. Mintoff said.

Kissinger, Colby Doubted on Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

CIA agents were acting as military advisers to the CIA-supported factions in Angola. The sources said that file documents included as an appendix to the study show that at least 12 and possibly as many as 24 CIA agents did help train military units inside Angola.

Another possible discrepancy concerns the extent of the CIA's cooperation with the South African intelligence service. Sources said that administration witnesses sought to minimize the link, but that the intelligence committee uncovered CIA documents showing that much information was relayed to the South Africans, who also provided support to Unita.

South African Link

Mr. Colby said: "We knew that they were working there, we had some contacts, but it was not a joint operation."

Mr. Kissinger, according to an aide, was "indignant and outraged"

about disclosure of the Senate committee's study, and called it "cheap politics."

He was quoted as saying: "Leaks like this are malicious attempts to smear those who were trying to resist the Cubans, the Soviets and the Communists in Angola."

Authorities considered evacuating the whole city but said later the situation was under control.

Officials said lightning set fire to 200 barrels containing a total 20 tons of sodium, and rainwater combined with the chemical into a cloud of caustic sodium hydroxide.

Not Like Laos

The former intelligence director who is now in private law practice in Washington, said that the thrust of his secret Angola briefings was "to show that we were not going to run it as we did in Laos," where U.S. CIA maintained a large force of agents and conducted full-scale military training exercises.

Mr. Colby said: "If some guy did step over the line, it was without my knowledge and I think it was minimal. It really didn't affect the basic thrust of the program."

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WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	24	75	clear	MADRID	27	80	clear
AMSTERDAM	17	62	cloudy	MILAN	20	68	clear
ANKARA	23	71	clear	MOSCOW	22	71	cloudy
ATHENS	23	71	clear	MONTREAL	21	69	cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	clear	MOSCOW	22	71	cloudy
BELGRADE	23	73	clear	MUNICH	19	66	clear
BERLIN	14	57	cloudy	NEW YORK	21	69	cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	cloudy	NICE	25	77	clear
CHARLOTTE	24	75	cloudy	OSLO	15	59	rain
CHICAGO	20	68	cloudy	PARIS	21	70	clear
CASABLANCA	25	77	clear	PRAGUE	15	59	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	rain	ROME	26	78	clear
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	cloudy	SOFIA	19	66	rain
DUBLIN	14	57	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	14	57	rain
DUNDEE	15	59	cloudy	TAIPEI	24	75	clear
FLORENCE	20	68	clear	TEL AVIV	24	75	clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	clear	TOKYO	26	78	clear
GENEVA	22	71	cloudy	TUNIS	21	70	clear
HELSINKI	15	59	cloudy	VIENNA	21	70	cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	clear	WARSAW	14	57	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	29	84	clear	WASHINGTON	24	75	rain
LISBON	20	68	clear	ZURICH	20	68	cloudy
LONDON	17	62	cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	22	71	clear				

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

15. What's your brother doing?

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

JPL 10150

Broadway, Hotels Booming

Big Apple Bobbing Back As a Good Place to Visit

By Robert E. Dallos

NEW YORK — Don't look now, but that place they call The Big Apple, the one they were writing off a couple of years back, where tourist muggings got to be more prominent than Broadway shows, has done an amazing comeback.

With city fathers still crying for financial aid from Washington and many parts of the place still looking like the aftermath of a bombing raid, it can hardly be said that New York is booming.

But from the standpoint of the out-of-towner, New York apparently is once again the place to visit. Getting a hotel room can be even worse than it was back before "Fun City" was renamed "Fundless City." Broadway, which seemed on its last legs a few years ago, is having its best year ever. And night life generally is picking up.

Last year 16.8 million business and vacation visitors poured into the city, adding about \$1.6 billion to its economy. New York hasn't seen such numbers since the World's Fair in 1964 and 1965. So far this year, the number of visitors is running 15 percent ahead of last year.

Low in 1971

New York's low point was in 1971, when hotel occupancy dipped to 62.5 percent. "We suffered a bad image," said Charles Gillett, president of the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau. "Every night there was a diatribe on the Johnny Carson Show. Everybody was bad-mouthing New York, even New Yorkers themselves. Though our crime rate was lower than a lot of other cities, we had the reputation of being the place to come to get mugged."

Hotel occupancy has risen steadily from that low point, and now many of the better hotels are averaging as much as 90-percent occupancy.

Fred Sampson, executive vice president of the New York Restaurant Association, complained that he was besieged with requests to help people get hotel rooms. "It's murder," he said. "There's a better chance of getting a spare room in the White House."

Other businesses are sharing in the visitor influx. In the first five weeks of the new theater season, which started June 1, ticket sales have increased by 20,000 from the year-earlier period. Tickets to such hit shows as "Dancin'" are being scalped for as much as \$100 — five times the face price.

800,000 More Tickets

Ticket sales last season rose 800,000 to equal the 9.6 million-ticket record set in the 1965-66 season.

The rest of New York's night life has revived with the opening of such discos as Studio 54 where, if the owner doesn't like your looks, he keeps you out; and New York-New York, and the Copacabana.

City fathers believe that the rest of the nation began changing its opinion of The Big Apple around the time of Operation Sail during the bicentennial and during the Democratic National Convention two years ago. In addition, after years of indifference, New York has been working hard to build an image. Big Apple T-shirts, lapel pins, towels, bumper stickers and the like abound.

An "I Love New York" campaign has been undertaken by the big Madison Ave. advertising firm of Wells, Rich Greene for the state Department of Commerce. The heart of the campaign has been television spots featuring Broadway stars.

Dollar Decline Helps

New York is also cashing in on the decline in the value of the dollar, which has made the city a cheaper place for many foreigners to visit than it was several years

Bargaining Breaks Down In Louisville, Memphis

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Firefighters in Louisville, Ky., returned to picket lines yesterday after an unsuccessful all-night negotiating session, while the largest municipal employees' strike in Philadelphia's history entered its third day despite a contract offer by the city.

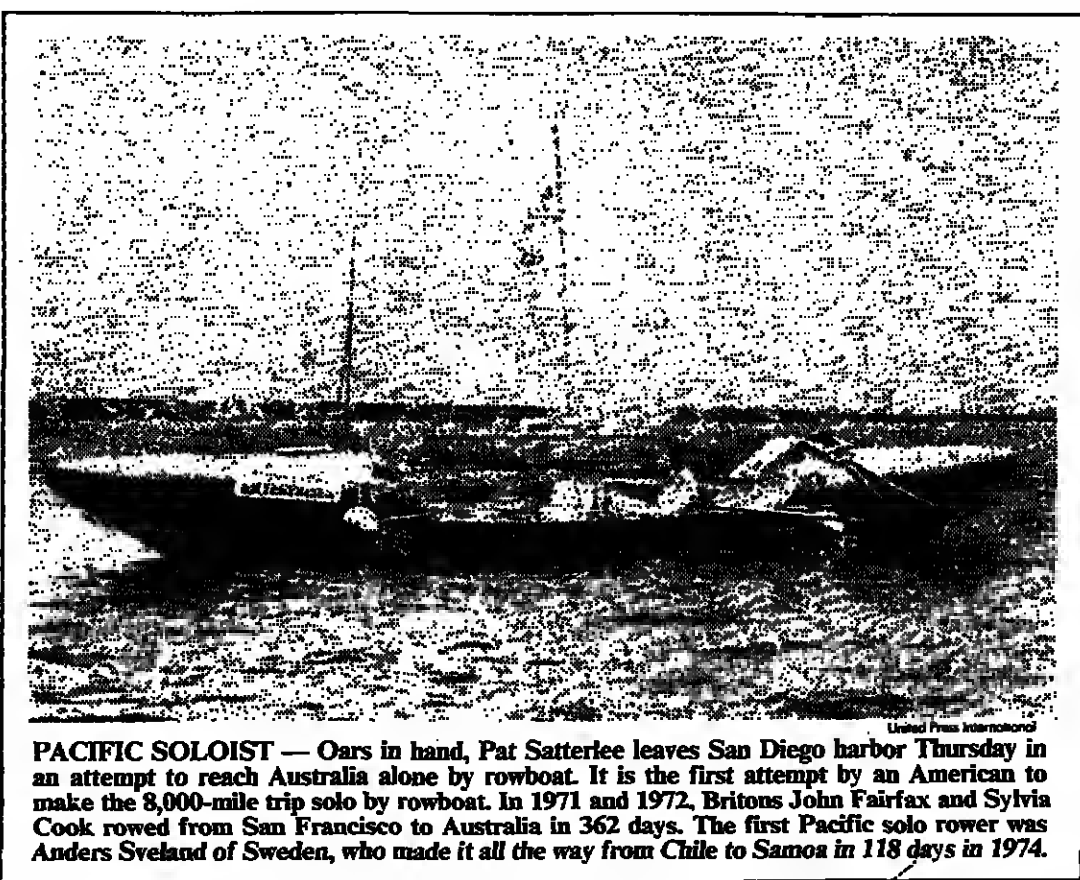
In Cleveland, police and other municipal employees who had honored the officers' picket lines went back to work after a one-day strike to protest Mayor Dennis Kucinich's dismissal of 13 policemen who refused one-man foot patrols in high-crime housing projects. The strike ended Friday night when a judge ordered arbitration of the dispute and reinstatement of the officers.

In Memphis, Tenn., policemen overwhelmingly rejected a new contract offer while firemen, who had struck three days earlier, suspended voting on a new pact after it appeared that it would not gain acceptance.

National Guard at Fires

About 200 armed National Guardsmen were protecting Louisville's 22 fire stations and, in some cases, helped fighting fires. However, no major fires were reported yesterday in the city of 400,000.

Late yesterday, Mayor William Stansbury said that the city will ask for a contempt-of-court citation against the firemen, despite an earlier statement by an aide that the city did not want to avoid putting



PACIFIC SOLOIST — Oars in hand, Pat Satterlee leaves San Diego harbor Thursday in an attempt to reach Australia alone by rowboat. It is the first attempt by an American to make the 8,000-mile trip solo by rowboat. In 1971 and 1972, Britons John Fairfax and Sylvia Cook rowed from San Francisco to Australia in 362 days. The first Pacific solo rower was Anders Sveland of Sweden, who made it all the way from Chile to Samoa in 118 days in 1974.

Protest Against Order Women GIs Share a Tent With the Boys

DARMSTADT, West Germany, July 16 (UPI) — Several female soldiers believe that the U.S. Army in Europe carried equality of the sexes too far when a half dozen of them had to share a tent for a week with male soldiers.

The commander of the unit involved said that he put the women in with the men because he ran short of tents.

But at least one of the women doubts that excuse and believes that they were being harassed by male non-commissioned officers.

Whatever the truth, the Army aiming to have 12 percent of its force female by 1983, such incidents probably will recur.

The incident occurred during a six-day field exercise in May by Alpha Company of the 440th Signal Battalion.

U.S. Grounds Pilot Hit by Surfer's Board

HONOLULU, July 16 (UPI) — The pilot of a plane that collided with a surferboard has been grounded for five months.

William Connelly was guilty of "the worst case of low flying I've heard in five or six years of hearing these cases," said Judge Robert Boyd of the National Transportation Safety Board.

He agreed with a Federal Aviation Administration recommendation that Mr. Connelly's license be lifted for nine months, but gave him credit for four months because he has not flown since the collision. Mr. Connelly admitted flying under the FAA minimum altitude of 500 feet.

U.S., Israel Reach Air Service Accord

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The United States and Israel yesterday reached a new civil aviation agreement designed to expand air travel between the two countries and lower the cost, officials announced.

The agreement would permit Israel to choose two new landing points in the United States immediately and two more cities in one year, spokesmen for the two sides said. Currently, El Al Israel Airlines can land only in New York City.

Senate Limits Top-Paid Aides In White House

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI) — The Senate has voted to put a limit on top-paid White House aides but more than doubled President Carter's travel allowance.

The White House staff authorization, approved by voice vote, was sent to the House which has passed similar legislation. The bill would set the first ceiling on the number of high-level aides at the White House, although not on total employment, since 1959 when Congress voted to hold the staff to 14.

Gunman Protests Wife's Alien Status

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (UPI) — A blind man, angered over his French-born wife's continued alien status, fired several shots at an immigration service official on Bastille Day Friday, sending one bullet less than a foot from where he was sitting.

Omer Sewell, deputy district director for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said he hid under a desk and was not hurt. The suspect was identified as Robert Corbett, about 40 years old, of Huntington Beach, Calif.

GAO Study Cites Need to Unify Aircraft Depots

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The Army, Navy and Air Force should consolidate their aircraft maintenance activities, which now cost \$2 billion a year, a report to Congress recommended yesterday.

The review, conducted by the General Accounting Office, said placing a single manager over aircraft depot maintenance activities for the military services would reduce duplication, increase efficiency and save money.

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Taxes: U.S. Inflation Adjustment Urged

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP) — Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has proposed that the government consider providing for the first time an automatic inflation adjustment for some federal taxes.

Sen. Long's proposal would break new ground in that there now is no inflation adjustment for taxes on individuals. Conservatives have complained that the impact of inflation increases the tax burden on earnings and capital gains.

Sen. Long suggested the move as a compromise that President Carter might consider to help ward off a major cut in capital gains taxes that seems likely to be approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Indians Rally in Capital After Cross-U.S. March

WASHINGTON, July 16 — Indian protesters completed their "Longest Walk" to the nation's capital yesterday amid declarations that Indians and blacks are the American political prisoners cited by the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

"Andy Young did not lie," Douglas Moore, a black city councilman, told a cheering crowd at a rally in Malcolm X Park.

"There are political prisons in this country. There are Indians and black people in those jails," he said, referring to the controversial statement by Young, that the United States, as well as the Soviet Union, has political prisoners.

Indian leader Clyde Bellecourt accused the news media of given preferential treatment to Jewish people but not to the Indians. "They remember the Jewish holocaust," he said, "but we should ask the media why they have forgotten the massacres of the Indians."

March Ignored

He said American newspapers were full of stories about Soviet dissidents, but ignored the Indian march across the country.

Spurred on by war cries and toms, the marchers entered Washington yesterday morning to begin a week-long demonstration aimed at preserving what they said were the endangered rights of American Indians.

Actor Marlon Brando joined the estimated 2,500 marchers at their first stop, the Malcolm X Park rally, saying that President Carter should not criticize human-rights policies of foreign nations while the government continues to oppress Indians in the United States.

Mexico Testing Dye to Warn of Herbicide in Pot

OAXACA, Mexico, July 16 (UPI) — Mexican drug enforcement officials are testing a dye that would warn marijuana smokers that the marijuana was treated with the herbicide Paraquat.

The Mexican attorney general's office has been using Paraquat since December, 1975, to destroy marijuana crops.

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ilias LALAOJNIS

SYMBOLS IN GOLD 22 & 18 C

PARIS 364, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)

GENEVA 18, RUE DE LA BOURSE

ATHENS 6, PANEPSTIMOU AVENUE

TREASON 4, STADIUM STREET

TOWER OF ATHENS

HOTELS: GRANDE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON

GREEN ISLANDS MYKONOS, CORFU, RHODES

Soft, Smooth, Irresistible. An adventure in good taste.

Canadian Club

The Whisky that tastes different.

In Quest for Modern Survival

Nagasaki Exploiting Its Eventful Past

By Andrew H. Malcolm

NAGASAKI, Japan (NYT) — "A long time ago," the gardener explained, "some general named Grant — I do not know which country he was from — came here and planted that tree."

The general was Ulysses S. Grant. Ninety-nine years ago this month the former U.S. president climbed the cobbled streets of this famous but now fading city and planted two banyan trees.

A few years ago, when one of them died, it was quickly replaced by the city to maintain the heritage. The other tree planted by Grant — to the Japanese, he is known as Shogun — survives, but it requires careful tending and decorating and remains somewhat stunted.

Indeed, the tree, with its flaking, bilingual stone tablet, is an appropriate if overlooked symbol of a city that built its fame and future on people and business and things from foreign lands. Now Nagasaki, with a population of 447,000, is dying because of the past.

In the 1500s, the community, which was never important enough to have its own castle, was plucked from the medieval mark as a center of foreign trade. From 1639 to 1859 it was the only city opened to foreigners by fearful feudal rulers.

Links With China

Through this port on Kyushu, the southernmost island, Japan was introduced to Christianity, bread, locomotives, asphalt, ginger ale and beer and modern armaments. The departure point for trade and cultural ties to China, it was the source of school outings that often chose Shanghai before Japanese cities.

And on Aug. 9, 1945, because it was cloudy over an alternate target, a B-29 bearing an atomic bomb blasted Nagasaki into the history books at 11:02 a.m. Over the years, the vast shipyards that once turned out imperial battleships have recovered to turn out cargo vessels and giant tankers in the millions of tons. In good years 80 percent of production here goes to foreign buyers; even fishermen rely on foreign fishing grounds for most of their catch.

Now the 200-mile limit threatens the fishermen, and a global glut of

tankers, the higher value of the yen and pricing decisions by oil producers thousands of miles away have plunged the shipyards into gloom and Nagasaki into recession.

The only bright spot, a modest one, is tourism, but many of the five million annual visitors are children on excursions into their country's past. But when Nagasaki's own children graduate from high school, 40 percent move elsewhere to start careers.

"Traditionally," Mayuki Nishikido, a 71-year-old Shinto priest, explained, "Nagasaki people have been conservative, relaxed, easygoing and respectful. However, I am afraid these characteristics have been diluted in recent years."

Against Nuclear Repair

Some taxi drivers took time off the other day to join several hundred teachers, students and fishermen in protest the planned move of Japan's only nuclear-powered ship, the crippled Mutsu, to Nagasaki waters for repairs. For years the costly ship, which developed a radiation leak on its test voyage, has been idle in northern waters. The government has seized on the repair job as a measure to help the stricken shipyards, but officials have run around on some citizens' powerful "nuclear allergy" — that often ill-defined, seemingly irrational but deeply felt opposition to all things nuclear.

"I lost both of my parents and brothers that day," said Tetsu Koga, a 49-year-old taxi driver who must still seek frequent checkups for radiation effects, "so right after that August I hated war very much. As time went by those feelings weakened and faded. But now this Mutsu issue reminds me of those feelings I had right after the war, and I don't like them. I don't like them one bit."

Cambodia Radio Reports Purge

BANGKOK, July 16 (UPI) — Cambodia said today that Cambodian Communist Party members have been purged and executed for being Vietnamese agents.

An official Phnom Penh radio report, monitored in Bangkok, said: "The party has flushed out the Khmer-Vietnamese running agents of the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy who have sneaked their way into the ranks of our party."

It said "our youths have basically smashed and wiped out these agents."

The Cambodian report tends to confirm allegations by Cambodian refugees that purges have taken place in Cambodian Communist Party ranks, observers said.

"The bomb exploded at an altitude of 600 meters," the guide explains, "just beyond that large fuel-storage tank. Now, never there is the Mitsubishi shipyards where the famous battleship Musashi was built. And behind you is the Glover House."

Madame Butterfly did not sleep there, nor did she look out over the harbor for Lieut. Pinkerton, though, as the tourist brochures note, she could have, and that has been good enough for Nagasaki, so it has adopted Puccini's opera as local lore.

Behind the restored Glover House, at the top of the air-conditioned moving sidewalk up the hillside, is a bronze Madame Butterfly in kimono, a plaque and a series of wall fountains arrayed like notes in the score. The only difference between the tragic Italian tale about Nagasaki and the "real life" story adopted by Nagasaki is the beginning, the middle and the end — and the parts in between.

Thomas Glover was not named Pinkerton, was not an American, never in the Navy and did not leave town. He was British, arrived in 1859 and did not deal in altruism but in guns, supplying some of the warring clans that were washing over a chaotic country.

Fortunately for Glover, his side won and the emperor was restored to power. In gratitude, he awarded a medal to Glover, who married his Japanese sweetheart, Tsuru, and they lived happily ever after.

Albanian Students Quit China for Home

HONG KONG, July 16 (UPI) — The Chinese news agency said today that Albania had ordered its students and trainees in China to return home.

A brief dispatch broadcast by the agency said that 31 Albanian "trainees" left Peking by air for home on Thursday. The remaining group of students and trainees will leave for Tirana next Thursday. The agency also said that all Chinese in Albania working on aid projects will leave Tirana for home this week.

China announced on Thursday that it was cutting off all economic and military aid programs to Albania.

China Opens University

TOKYO, July 16 (AP) — The Chinese People's University, suspended in 1970 because of disruption by Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four," has reopened and will enroll 1,700 undergraduate and graduate students this fall, China said yesterday.



Passer-by in San Sebastian leaves money in a box for the family of Joseba Barandiaran, a Basque youth who was killed by police Tuesday. Flowers and autonomist writings mark the site of death, below Basque flag and poster saying "Barandiaran Assassinated, Punish the Guilty."

Despite Refusal of Many Doctors to Operate

Thousands in Italy Use Abortion Law

ROME, July 16 (AP) — Lorella, 19 and unmarried, just did not want a baby. So, like several thousand Italian women in recent weeks, she had an abortion — free, legal and no longer punishable as a crime against the "purity of the Italian race."

On June 6, a new law superseding a Fascist-era statute went into effect permitting abortion for the first time in Italy, whose dominant Roman Catholic Church considers it tantamount to murder. Passed in parliament by Communist, Socialist and moderate parties over the opposition of the ruling, church-backed Christian Democrats, the law allows a woman over 18 to seek abortion for physical, economic, social or psychological reasons during the first 90 days of pregnancy.

Many women have done so despite a major campaign by the church, the refusal of many doctors to perform the operation, and a shortage of beds so acute that in one Rome hospital women admitted for abortions were crammed two to a bed.

Official figures say 425 women in the Rome region of Lazio had abortions during the first month that the law was in effect. In the Piedmont region, there were 500 abor-

tions, and in the Milan area there were 794, despite a boycott by 63 percent of the doctors.

Lorella, a student in Rome, became pregnant in April and considered going to London for an abortion rather than use an Italian "mammone" — a backstreet abortionist who may charge \$500 for the work and do it in unsanitary conditions.

"I didn't feel like having a baby who would need a real mother and father," Lorella said. When the law passed, she decided to use it and went to a family planning group for the necessary medical certificate. Even if a doctor had decided her case did not meet the requirements, the decision would have been left to her after a seven-day wait.

She then took a blood test at a neighborhood clinic and went to Rome's Policlinico Hospital, the crowded university center whose walls are plastered with slogans denouncing doctors who have declared themselves conscientious objectors and refused to perform abortions.

Many nurses have refused, too, and in the Policlinico feminist groups have taken their places, helping out in the 11-bed abortion ward.

After a three-week wait for a bed, Lorella had her abortion in the first week of July. During her three-day stay, she said, every bed was occupied and at times several beds

had two women in them. But she said the sheets were clean, the doctor efficient and "it was safe and secure."

A big problem for those wanting abortions is that the church urges doctors and nurses to sign up as objectors — they must do this to avoid having to perform the operation — and warns that anyone connected with an abortion, from the woman to the attendants, faces excommunication. In the Rome area, 76 percent of obstetricians and gynecologists have registered as objectors, the local health office said.

Hundreds of women in Trieste recently occupied the regional health office complaining that women cannot get abortions or have to face long waiting lists because only one doctor in that city of 200,000 is willing to perform the operation. In Nuoro, Sardinia, women marched to protest the fact that not one doctor was available.

Family-planning groups have suggested that the law be altered to allow private abortion clinics as in the United States and northern Europe. On the other hand, a group called European Social Democracy wants to overturn the law by national referendum and has filed court papers announcing its intent.

A similar referendum four years ago failed to annul Italy's divorce law in a defeat for the Vatican.

U.K. By-Elections Hint At Close National Race

By Roy Reed

LONDON, July 16 (NYT) — A pair of parliamentary by-elections in the heart of England last week has given no comfort to any of the party leaders. Labor, Conservative or Liberal. The chief message seemed to be that the coming general election will be extremely close.

Labor won both seats, but the Conservatives cut into their pluralities. The Liberals did worse than in the last general election but not as poorly as had been expected.

Probably the more important by-

election was in an urban Manchester district, Moss Side. About 3.5 percent of the voters swung to the Conservatives, compared to the 1974 general election. A national swing of that size would give the Tories a bare majority in the House of Commons.

But all sorts of influences could have accounted for that swing, including an unusually low turnout and a general grumpiness caused by a cold, wet summer. The swing to the Tories was even greater in the other district, Penistone, a Yorkshire hill and mining area that is heavily Labor. They gained 8.8 percent on Labor there. Yorkshire miners have been more critical of Labor's economic policies than have the union rank and file.

The winners were George Morton in Moss Side and Allen McKay in Penistone. They will replace members who died recently.

This might be the last test voting before a general election. The best guess is that Prime Minister James Callaghan will call the election as early as October, in spite of Thursday's uncertain results. Technically, he could wait until the fall of next year.

One of Labor's fears is that the Liberals, whose 13 members of Parliament have been politically damaged by making a voting pact to give Labor a working majority, will collapse at the polls and lose their voters to the Tories. Thursday's voting showed them down from 1974, but holding on with more tenacity than had been expected. The Liberal candidates ran their campaign third and finished far ahead of the splinter parties, including the Workers Revolutionary Party whose candidate, the actress Vanessa Redgrave, got 394 votes at Moss Side.

Japan Volcano Erupts

TOKYO, July 16 (AP) — Mount Usu, a 2,384-foot-high volcano on Hokkaido, erupted pebbles, vapor and smoke today, but no injuries were reported and authorities said there were no plans to evacuate the area.

Burma Refugee Flow Continues Unabated

DACCA, Bangladesh, July 16 (UPI) — The flow of Burmese Muslims into Bangladesh continues unabated, with about 2,000 having made the journey the week after Rangoon and Dhaka signed an agreement for repatriation, relief officials said today.

The officials at the refugee control center in Chittagong, southeast of Dhaka near the Burmese border, said that during the same period 1,413 people died in refugee camps and there were 644 reported births.

Autonomy Remains the Issue

Spain Critical of Police After Basque Disorders

By Jonathan Kandell

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 16 (NYT) — Disorders that shook northeastern Spain last week have confirmed the Basque region as the biggest political problem of the democratic government that emerged after the Franco dictatorship.

The incidents have led the national government to criticize police action in the Basque region, an official attitude inconceivable during the Franco era. The government has ordered the police not to interfere if demonstrations resume in the Basque country. The police commanders were removed in Pamplona and San Sebastian, and a captain who led a police rampage in Renteria was suspended.

[The Spanish Cabinet dismissed the governor of Pamplona's Navarre province Saturday and increased the home rule powers of the Basque General Council, UPI reported.]

[The council is to have wider powers in agriculture, industry, commerce and city planning. Eduardo Ameghillo y Montenegro, governor of Ciudad Real province south of Madrid, replaces Ignacio Llano in Pamplona.]

An uneasy calm returned Friday, amid unabated demands among the Basques for greater autonomy from the national government and for the dismantling of a police force that they regard as a repressive army of occupation.

Autonomy Talks

"Our people are convinced that their common enemy is the forces of public order — and that they should be made to leave," said Juan Maria Bandres, a Basque senator who is considered a moderate.

The disorders coincided with parliamentary negotiations in Madrid for a new constitution spelling out the limits of autonomy for the various regions, including the four Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya, Alava and Navarra.

In the weeks before the current crisis, terrorists who advocate complete Basque independence had stepped up shooting attacks, appointing police officers who oppose even limited autonomy for the region. The recent upheavals appear to have helped both extremes by making it more difficult for Basque moderates to support autonomy as restricted as that which the new constitution might offer.

The disorders began on July 8 during the "running of the bulls" festival in Pamplona, when Basque separatists and right-wing Francoist youths clashed, and police stormed into the melee. A Basque youth was shot dead.

Police Riot

Protests quickly spread to other Basque cities. In San Sebastian, a youth was killed by police on Tuesday. On Wednesday a general strike shut businesses in most of the region, and barricades and bombs cut key highways and railroads.

On Thursday, after demonstrations had subsided, a 200-man police force ransacked stores in the town of Renteria, in an apparent bid to provoke further tension. The town, a grimy industrial communi-

ty only a few miles from the elegant corniche and resort beaches of San Sebastian, remains a potential flashpoint.

"The police sowed panic in our town," said Francisco Cruzat, a municipal official who saw the police riot. "With the streets absolutely calm and empty of people, they began to break down doors and store windows and fire tear-gas grenades and rubber bullets at homes."

Florentino Anduza Buelles, a 41-year-old office worker, was struck in the head by a rubber bullet as he ate lunch and is in serious condition at a hospital, a relative said. Shopkeepers said the police stole gems, watches, sporting goods and food. A truck set on fire by the police partly blocked the main road by the harbor.

Government 'Skeptical'

Police said that gun-wielding demonstrators tried to attack police stations. But Interior Minister Francisco Franco Villa cast doubt on police explanations of the killing of the two Basque youths.

"There are some points I am skeptical about," he said at a new conference. They include "whether there ever was an assault on a police station and whether there was any shooting from the demonstrators."

The abysmal relations between the police and the Basques date from the Franco era. Armed resistance led by an organization known as ETA — the acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty — continues throughout the dictatorship and political and cultural repression here was particularly strong.

There are probably more documented cases of political torture here during the Franco era than in other Spanish regions. Franco policy was that Civil Guard personnel should not serve in their home regions. They and other police isolated here feel like an occupation army.

Internal Strains

The disorders of the last few days have accentuated calls for dispersion of the national police and formation of locally recruited security forces.

Separatist demands have also increased, although there are broad differences between extremists and moderates on the definition of autonomy. ETA, which has perhaps 100 armed terrorists, advocates a virtually independent nation. Only a minority of Basque are consistent ETA supporters, but sympathy for the group mushroomed during incidents like the recent ones.

The mainstream Basque political group, the Basque Nationalist Party, has been vague about autonomy. Observers say it might accept a constitution that gave the region approximately the police, taxation and political powers that a state enjoys in the United States.

The tensions between Basque extremists and moderates were evident even during the last few days. They held separate demonstrations and at one point — Wednesday in San Sebastian — clashed in the streets.

Guerrillas Kill 17 Blacks In Rhodesia Village Raid

MAKANZA VILLAGE, Rhodesia, July 16 (AP) — Two black guerrillas armed with automatic weapons killed 17 blacks in this remote village and then set fire to the huts with some of the victims still alive inside, authorities said yesterday.

It was the third civilian massacre

attributed to guerrillas in three weeks.

A white security policeman and a survivor said the attack Friday night on the Zwimba reservation 80 miles west of Salisbury might have been connected with feuding among supporters of three moderate black politicians in Rhodesia's biracial government.

A white government minister discounted the statements that were the first reports from inside Rhodesia of guerrillas allegedly carrying out attacks in concert with members of any of the political parties.

"The terrorists could be doing this for any of the political factions," the policeman said of the raid. "They are so reliant for food and shelter on the local people they could do this almost as a returning of a favor."

An army officer said six tribespeople had been killed in Zimbabwe in the last 10 days, but did not believe the killings were instigated by supporters of the political parties.

500 Supporters Of Mrs. Gandhi Held in Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 16 (Reuters) — More than 500 members of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's wing of the opposition Congress Party were arrested today for defying an order banning demonstrations outside Prime Minister Maraji Desai's residence.

The Congress Party workers had gone to Mr. Desai's house to protest against a deterioration of law and order in the country and against rising prices.

Demonstrators' demands included government action to abolish the marriage dowry system and to confer land ownership rights on people who had moved to Delhi's resettlement areas. Mr. Desai said the question of land ownership would be examined and added that the government was prepared to give all possible help to eradicate what he called "the evil dowry system."

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Patterns vs. Traps

World Chess Opponents Use Very Different Styles

By Robert Byrne

BAGUIO, Philippines, July 16 (NYT) — The two men who will face each other across the chess board at the World Chess Championship match, scheduled to begin Tuesday, have much in common. Each will be playing his first title match, each was born in the Soviet Union and each is a product of that country's no-nonsense system of turning out tough chess players. But there the similarity ends.

Anatoly Karpov, 27, the incumbent champion (who won his title by default rather than in a head-to-head match), is the quintessential Mr. Cool. The challenger, Viktor Korchnoi, 47, has a reputation as the most hot-headed, intense, irascible competitor in a world of hot-headed, intense and irascible competitors.



Anatoly Karpov

He is a frail-looking 5-foot-7 and is mild and self-effacing. But everything about him spells out efficiency in chess. His coolness in the tense five-hour sessions is extraordinary, totally unlike the keyed-up, harried behavior of most of his colleagues. When it is his opponent's turn to move, Mr. Karpov strolls languidly about the tournament room, quietly enjoying the other games. He aims primarily at establishing favorable patterns of play, rarely setting traps for his opponent. His intuitive approach, concentrating on pawn structure, stresses positional judgment rather than concrete calculation, and he seems almost to glide through the problems before him on the chessboard. Unlike many other grand masters, he never beats himself by making mistakes.

Fastest Player

Since Mr. Fischer's retirement, Mr. Karpov is the fastest player in competition. Although each player is allowed two and one half hours in which to make 40 moves, Mr. Karpov rarely uses more than an hour and a half. Still, his delicate, positional style often gets him involved in lengthy maneuvering that tries his stamina in overtime sessions. Born in Zlatoust in the southern Urals, he now makes his home in Moscow. He swims for relaxation and also collects stamps. When he arrived here on July 3, he said only that he felt himself well-prepared for the title match, but he politely declined to be drawn into a verbal battle with his opponent.

Accuses Russians

Not so Mr. Korchnoi. When the challenger, a Soviet defector, arrived, a day earlier, he promptly accused the Soviet Union of holding his wife and son hostage and said that if they were not released he would post slogans on the play-

Air Controllers Start Slowdown in France

BORDEAUX, France, July 16 (AP) — Air-traffic controllers at Bordeaux-Mérignac airport began a 24-hour slowdown today to back their demands for more pay and to protest what they say are inadequate working conditions and equipment in one of Europe's busiest air traffic control centers. Heavy delays were expected in all flights over southwestern France. The controllers said that the slowdown would end tomorrow morning but will be resumed every weekend until demands are met.



Challenger Viktor Korchnoi, in the special \$1,400 Swiss chair he'll use in the matches. The nonregulation seat has been inspected and X-rayed. The man behind him is not identified.

ing stage "in Russian, English and French so that Mr. Karpov and the spectators will have compassion for my family." "Justice," he said, demands that he beat Mr. Karpov. The challenger was born in Leningrad and has been ranked among the top 10 for 25 years. He defected to the Netherlands in 1976. He has since moved to Switzerland.

Since Mr. Korchnoi's defection he has played with renewed vigor, his games showing that he is taking pains to correct earlier defects. He is a devious tactician, relying as little as possible on positional judgment, relentlessly calculating combinations and delving into the remotest chance for a diabolical trap. All this requires exhausting mental work, but Mr. Korchnoi never stints, driving himself through a game with incredible energy. The sheer amount of calculation Mr. Korchnoi does often forces him into time pressure. Again and again, with the time flag about to drop, he has peeled off 10 moves in seconds. This is a risky way to play, but Mr. Korchnoi's whole game is geared to risk-taking. He enjoys baiting his opponents, luring them to come at him full tilt so that he can impale them on the spears of his breathtaking last-minute counterattacks. But what effect will this method of play have on Mr. Karpov, who stubbornly imposes his own pace on the game, refusing to be sidetracked? Mr. Korchnoi insists that he has to hate his opponent before he is truly ready for a game, and that kind of approach may be too emotional for his own good. It is bound to increase the tension of an already-tense game. If Mr. Korchnoi has any hobbies, no one knows what they are, although he recently took up jogging. But that is really part of his training rather than recreation.

Military Candidate Is Apparent Victor

Indications of Fraud Mar Bolivian Presidential Vote

By Charles Krause

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 16 (WP) — With about 77 percent of the votes counted, Juan Pereda Asbun, the official candidate of Bolivia's military regime, has emerged with a majority in the July 9 presidential election.

It appears almost certain that Mr. Pereda will be inaugurated as Bolivia's first elected president in 12 years, replacing the retiring Gen. Hugo Banzer.

The Elections Court suspended all vote counting Friday — six days after the election — for the long holiday weekend celebrating the founding of La Paz. Mr. Pereda led with 50.6 percent. His party also won a majority in Congress, which will elect the new president if no candidate wins a majority of the popular vote.

Opposition party leaders and diplomats had hoped that Mr. Pereda would not receive an absolute majority of the 1.8 million votes cast because of widespread irregularities and apparent vote-counting fraud, which, in the eyes of many Bolivians, human-rights groups and the Carter administration, has invalidated the election.

While there is little doubt that Mr. Pereda would have received a plurality without fraud, it is generally believed that the military, which indirectly controlled the election machinery, stole the votes necessary to give Mr. Pereda a majority to avoid a parliamentary runoff.

The slow counting procedure and the increasingly obvious indications of fraud — including more votes counted in two of Bolivia's departments than there were registered voters — have created tension that some observers believe may explode into violence as the Aug. 6 inauguration date draws closer.

The handling and outcome of the election pose a dilemma for the Carter administration, which had hoped that the return to democracy in Bolivia would set an example for other Latin American military regimes.

If the Bolivian military gets away with a fixed election, without much U.S. reaction, other Latin military

governments may think that the Carter administration is more interested in form than substance. But if the administration reacts too strongly, it may prompt a strong nationalist reaction by the Banzer government, which probably would not tolerate what it would view as U.S. interference in its domestic affairs.

The result could be a refusal to allow any elected government to take office, which diplomatic observers believe would be worse for Bolivia than a Pereda regime.

Although Mr. Pereda seems determined to get a majority of votes to avoid a runoff, he also apparently realizes that his government would be stronger with some opposition party members in it.

Sources said that Mr. Pereda has approached one of his three principal opponents, former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, about the possibility of forming such a coalition.

But Mr. Paz refused to discuss the matter, according to these sources, citing a past made public Wednesday between himself, Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of a center-left coalition that received the most opposition votes, and centrist Christian Democrat Rene Bernal.

Mr. Pereda, a former air force general, was interior minister until last January, when Gen. Banzer picked him to run as the military's

choice for president. Many here believe that a Pereda government would be nothing more than an extension of the relatively conservative Banzer regime.

Bolivia's military government accused the United States yesterday of "false paternalism and open intervention" in the presidential elections, United Press International reported.

The Department of State awaits the action of the Elections Court as if Bolivian institutions had to ask permission of foreign governments to carry out their lawful duties, the Bolivian government said.

S.J. Gillen Dies, Ex-Chairman of Ford of Europe

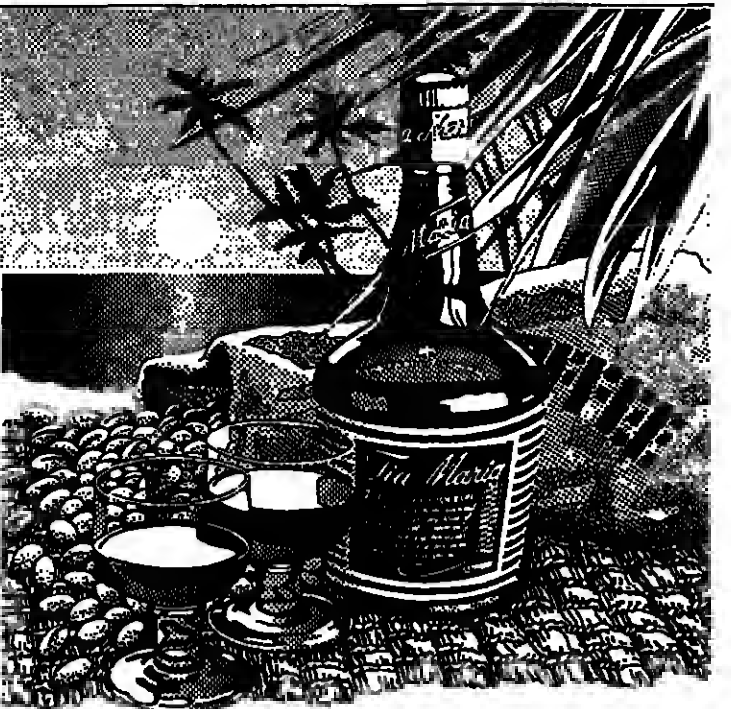
WHITEHALL, Mich., July 16 (AP) — Stanley J. Gillen, 66, a former board chairman of Ford of Europe, died here yesterday.

Mr. Gillen, a native of Toledo, Ohio, earned a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Detroit in 1933. He joined the Ford Motor Co. in January, 1947, as an administrator in the Rouge complex. He held several managerial positions in finance before his election as vice president of the company in 1967.

In June, 1969, Mr. Gillen became chairman of the board of Ford of Europe. He left that job in May, 1971, and was a consultant until his retirement in January, 1972.

Harold Martin

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (UPI) — Harold Martin, 83, an attorney recognized as an authority on oil and gas law, died Friday at Good Samaritan Hospital. He was a senior member of the law firm of Hanna Morton and also engaged for many years in oil production with the firm of Morton and Doley and the West American Oil Co.



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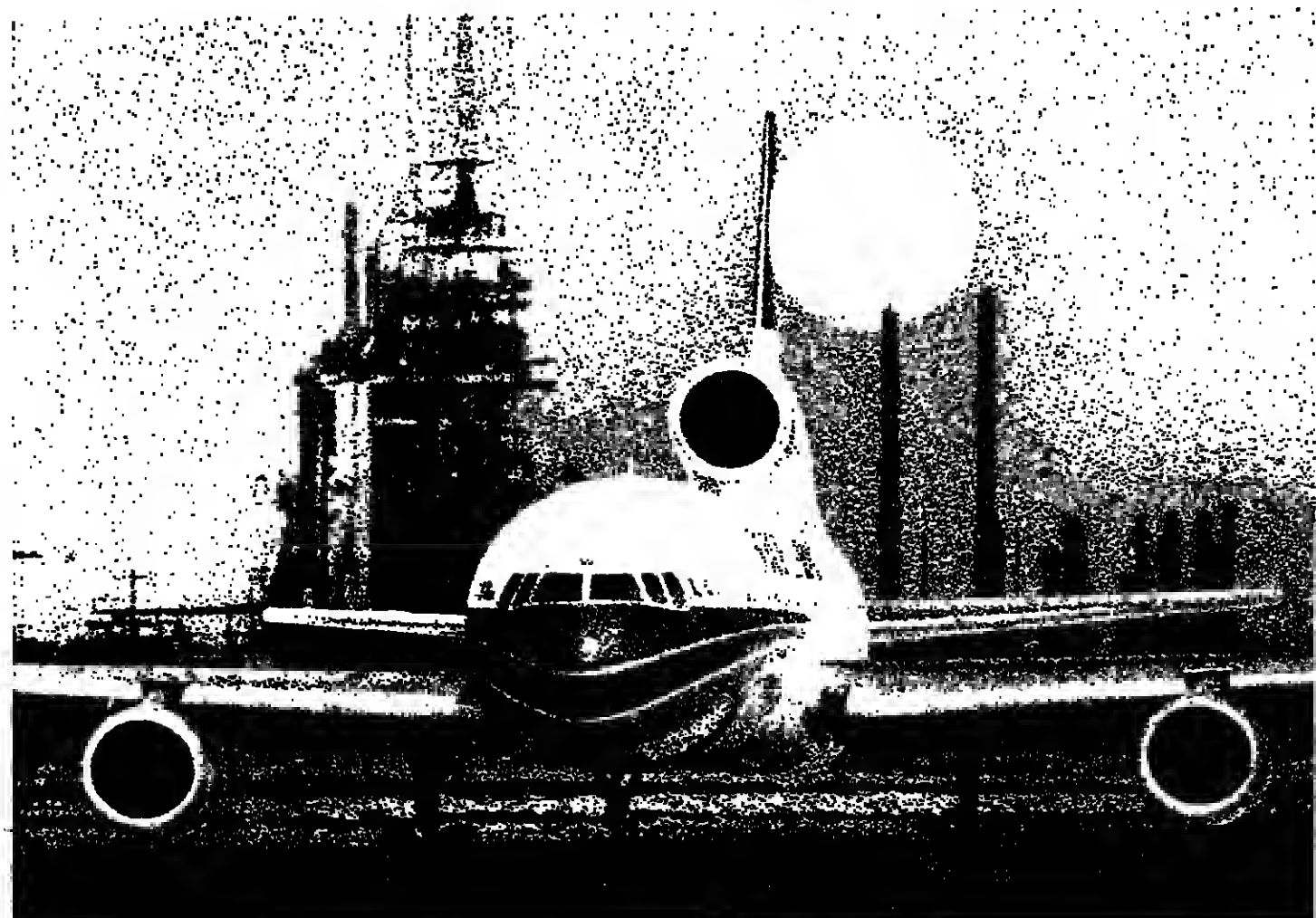
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A Little Bit of Censorship

The spectacle of the mighty Soviet Union hounding the gnats of dissidence with clubs and cannon ought to remind us that there is no such thing as a little bit of repression. As they showed again in the farcical trials and brutal sentencing of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg, the Russians no longer shoot their dissenters but merely cart them off to Siberia. As they will demonstrate in a further farce this week, they no longer censor the dispatches of foreign reporters but merely bring them to court on charges of slander. They no longer haul ordinary folks out of bed for telling a bad joke or composing unorthodox music but merely suppress all unapproved communication and terrorize people with threats of economic deprivation and social ostracism. A tyranny can be more or less tolerant; it cannot cease to be a tyranny.

We raise the subject not to labor a bankrupt Soviet ideology but to see what instruction we can salvage for ourselves. As many have shrewdly observed, there are some unavoidable similarities in the behavior of huge bureaucratic societies. The pressure to disperse some authority in Soviet society has coincided with a slow concentration of authority in the United States. We can learn from that, even though there is no symmetry there. Soviet power rests on the premise that a self-perpetuating hierarchy must be the final arbiter of everything — an orthodoxy. American government derives its power only from the consent of the governed — from an amalgam of diversity.

Orthodoxy carries its own imperative: Someone must define it. What distinguishes democracies is that they have no such someone. So they must suppress the occasional, and understandable, temptation to define what is orthodox. Nazis must be left to march not because they are acceptable but because we trust no one with the definition of what is. A burst of dirty words on a radio broadcast should not be the cause of government censure because no single authority can be trusted to label ideas as indecent.

Yet a recent Supreme Court majority of five thought that reasonable people can draw a line somewhere — if only for the sake of the children. Indeed, too many of our recent Court majorities have been searching for a "reasonable" outer edge of orthodoxy, loosely offering such unargued propositions as that broadcasting "has the most limited First Amendment protection" and that what most people would regard as offensively filthy words "surely lie at the periphery of First Amendment concern." Limited? Periphery?

Looking over the current Court's struggle

with difficult issues of free speech, we would beg it to reflect further on the ultimate values of our society. Its obligation is not to search for reasonable definitions of the acceptable or orthodox but to diffuse the power of those who pretend to the job. Let the many decide, and a few will offend the rest. But let a few decide, and the many are sure to be deprived.

Out of an unwarranted concern that some newspaper or citizen might destroy evidence bearing on a crime, the Court has granted magistrates the power to authorize police searches of the premises of citizens not even suspected of wrongdoing. On the unproved proposition that the media inflame their communities against fair trials, judges are sealing the doors on legal proceedings, gagging lawyers and prosecutors and forcing reporters to become witnesses in the cases they cover. On the theory that the media are insensitive to the rights of privacy and reputations of prominent citizens, the Court has been whittling away at its own definition of a "public person" who must demonstrate malice before he can charge a libel. In the name of protecting secrets, the censorship of books criticizing government has begun. The unspoken assumption behind this drift is that the media have grown too big and too "pervasive," and besides, who elected them to speak more loudly than anyone else? It is a superficially beguiling question to which there are basically two answers.

One is merely pragmatic. The market of the many elects the sources of its information. Not just the prudishness of an editor keeps dirty words off this page. Nor is it only the conscience of a broadcaster that directs his coverage toward the broad middle ground of public interest — and prejudice. Surely the courts have heard of the fate that awaits a television producer against whom the Nielsen ratings jury turns thumbs down.

A better answer lies at the heart of our ideology. It is the purpose of the First Amendment to assure that no authority, no matter how democratically chosen or widely applauded, is entrusted with the job of censor. The sensibilities of children, the rights of defendants, the imperatives of national security — all lend themselves to convenient justifications for censorship. Surely there are less offensive ways to protect the community: Secrets can be guarded; nuisances can be zoned; movies can be X-rated. But there is no such thing as a little bit of prudent censorship. Censoring requires a censor. It is the ultimate orthodoxy of our democratic faith that no one is fit for the job.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Success in Namibia

The agreement by nationalist guerrillas to a Western plan for Namibian independence is the best thing that has hit southern Africa in years. South Africa, the reigning colonial power for 58 years, had already accepted the Western plan for a United Nations-supervised transition to independence this year. The guerrilla organization called SWAPO backed and filled, but now it has come along, too. Putting the plan into effect will be a tortuous exercise, but success does finally seem within reach.

How did this near-miracle of accommodation between South Africa and SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization), long at each other's throats, come about? One can guess that South Africa wanted to rid itself of a running sore and to do so in a way that would leave its Namibian friends (white and black) reasonably well off and earn it some credit in Africa and in the West for its moderation. SWAPO perhaps decided that it stood to gain more by compromising than by staying outside and giving its black political rivals inside a chance to consolidate their advantage.

SWAPO, we gather, was heavily influenced by Angola, Namibia's northern neighbor and the guerrillas' sanctuary. The Angolans, in urging SWAPO to go home and take their political chances, evidently had in mind to end South Africa's punishing anti-guerrilla reprisals into Angola and to end as well South Africa's support of Angolan insurgents.

The plan for Namibia was drawn by five members of the UN Security Council (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada). They sagely took the play away from the General Assembly, whose automatic Third World-Communist majority tends to make it unsuitable for serious political work. Within the "gang of five" the United States took the lead, and within the U.S. government UN Ambassador Andrew

Young provided the inspiration, and his deputy, Donald McHenry, did the heavy negotiating.

We say this not out of excessive pride but by way of noting that U.S. diplomacy, which needed badly to win one somewhere, seems to have won one in Namibia. This is not a bad time, moreover, for the diplomatic talents of Andrew Young to bear fruit. He has been criticized, here and elsewhere, for some of his pronouncements. But it was his strategy of enlisting the "front-line" African states to deal with the guerrillas, while the Western states worked on South Africa, that produced the Namibian breakthrough.

The question of the hour is whether the Namibian example of Western-sponsored political and racial accommodation, freezing out open Communist intervention, is relevant to the struggle in Rhodesia. The differences are substantial, and no one can be sanguine. We would underline, however, what seems to have been one of the chief elements visible in Namibia. The United States and its allies not only offered an agreement whose terms were acceptable, given the alternatives, to both sides. In its manner of diplomacy it approached both sides without giving either of them a basis for serious complaint about U.S. fairness.

It is precisely the perception that in its manner, if not its terms, the United States has favored one side (the Patriotic Front) against the other in the Rhodesian conflict that has stirred the increasing congressional concern with administration policy in Rhodesia. The Namibian settlement, as a demonstration of U.S. diplomatic competence, will help the administration deflect some congressional pressures on Rhodesia. To improve its chances of diplomatic success there, however, the administration will have to convince its critics — and the parties — that U.S. policy does justice to both sides.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 17, 1903

NEW YORK — Farmers in desperate need for extra labor to harvest their crops boarded a train near Otis, Kan., yesterday, and shanghaied a group of students who were on their way to help with the harvest in another town. The group of students, which included several sportsmen, put up a worthy fight, but because of the early hour most of the students were asleep and did not know what was going on until they found themselves on the platform with their captors.

Fifty Years Ago
July 17, 1928

NEW YORK — East Coast farmers are hoping the reverse of the legend of St. Swithin's Day (July 16) will hold true this year. The legend says that "if it rains on this day it will rain the next 40 days." But yesterday dawned bright and clear over most of the East Coast, in contrast to the unusually rainy last two weeks. The rain has damaged Eastern seaboard crops, including Long Island and New Jersey cherries, strawberries and apples, and New Jersey onions.

'Objective' View

Instead, they took Carter's interventions as subversive interference in their affairs. And they concluded that their dissenters were no more domestic nuisances but that "objectively" they had become the agents of a foreign threat. Marxism is very clear on "objective" historical roles, as opposed to the subjective intentions of those acting out those roles.

The other thing Carter failed to understand was that while he could

interfere verbally in Soviet domestic matters he could do nothing seriously to change things without running the kind of risks both he and U.S. public opinion would find unacceptable. Obviously the United States could launch a campaign of propaganda and real subversion meant to overturn the present government of the Soviet Union and replace it with a more liberal one. The chances for success in such a campaign would not, perhaps, be very great, but it is a possible policy choice for the United States. However, everyone knows that such a campaign could not be carried out without serious risk to the United States itself, including the risk of war. Governments do not tolerate subversive programs directed against them without looking for retaliation and revenge.

So Carter failed to grasp the seriousness of what he was doing, and also failed to understand that he was starting something he had little hope of seeing through. Why did he do it? The apparent answer is that he does not understand the crucial difference between actions inside his own country and acting in foreign affairs. The president has real power — political and executive power — within the United States. But also his critics and even his enemies within the country nonetheless share with him the same framework of ideas and values. There is an ultimate community of common

interest. Whatever the political quarrels, everyone, in the end, is concerned for the security and well-being of the American nation and people. Thus conflicts have a natural limit. They do not lead to war, for one thing.

But the Soviet leaders are concerned with the security of the Soviet Union and with maintaining their own power. As they see it, Carter has actively been attempting to undermine them and subvert their society. And of course, objectively, they are right.

William Pfaff writes on international politics for the New Yorker magazine. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Deadly Embrace

In Italy, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti would like to free his Christian Democratic government from dependence on Communist support. But the election of a Communist-backed Socialist, Sandro Pertini, as president of Italy shows how hard it is for the Christian Democrats to shake the deadly embrace. Why? Primarily because the Christian Democrats refuse the self-purge that would enable them to stand up as a clean, modern party with mass appeal to a majority of Italian voters.

So despite considerable personal qualities, no leader of the advanced countries can look forward to a glorious future. Conditions beyond their control — namely, the absence of crisis and of a self-evident need for sacrifice — do not afford the scope for greatness.

promise thereof? If there is a Canadian (and in particular a French-Canadian) dream, it may be to awake from the U.S. one. But who can believe in even the dreamability of a Quebec province transferred into the Cuba of the North?

DAVID DORRANCE.

Medical History

What happens if Bakke flunks out of medical school?

ROBERT A. ILMAY.
WALTER ROBERTS.
London.



Open Administration

Where Carter Miscalculated on Rights

William Pfaff

PARIS — When President Carter launched his human rights campaign at the beginning of last year, he scarcely could have imagined the situation he finds himself in today. A hardened Soviet policy toward intellectual and political dissenters now has sentenced one of them, Anatoli Shcharansky, to 13 years in prison and another, Alexander Ginsburg, to eight years. Allegations of espionage and criminal dealings are bruited about others. U.S. newspapermen and businessmen are harassed in Moscow. And the Carter administration searches for something effective to do about this.

But Secretary of State Cyrus Vance says that the SALT talks are too important to be jeopardized. Reprisals against the Russians in trade and technology exchanges are talked about, but even if they were adopted, no one really expects them to change the way the Russians are behaving. The United States has provoked a crisis which it is powerless to resolve on any but humiliating terms.

Two Errors

Carter made two fundamental errors, and both reflect a disquieting lack of realism about international affairs. The first was that he failed to understand that the Russians are serious about their beliefs and serious about power. The Soviet Union is a state with an official ideology which claims to provide a scientific explanation of history and of where history is going. It claims to provide the truth about social and political struggle.

There may be Soviet leaders today who doubt the truth of Marxism-Leninism. If so, they nonetheless must act as if they believe it to be true. The Soviet system is built upon the assumption that a single, correct explanation exists for every political question.

Because Soviet ideology is held to be true, those who challenge it are the dissenters — are by definition wrong. In fact, because they are challenging what is supposed to be scientific truth, they may be thought irresponsible, in need of medical treatment. It is not an accident that dissenters in the Soviet Union often have been forcibly treated, or imprisoned, in psychiatric hospitals.

Such people may also, of course, simply be foreign agents. This is, for the Soviet leaders, the most satisfactory answer as to why writers and scientists, some of them eminent people, should deliberately threaten the established order.

But the Carter policy of backing the dissenters seemed to assume that the leaders of the Soviet Union do not really believe in the truth of their own system. It seemed to assume that underneath it all they really are open to the notion of free debate and controversy, and that if the merits of the free system were explained to them clearly enough they eventually would have to acknowledge that the Western system really is best and would stop persecuting their intellectuals.

The two golden boys also have suffered from a lack of public spirit. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing won a great electoral victory when a leftist coalition of Socialists and Communists lost the French legislative elections in March. But in the interest of fighting inflation — and staying on good terms with the Germans — he has had to jettison hopes of reforming France's truly outmoded social structure.

In Canada, Pierre Elliott Trudeau failed — because of resistance from business and labor — to master inflation by an ambitious pro-

gram limiting wage and price rises. To win re-election, he now has had to abandon that project and, also, his proposals for drawing Quebec into the Canadian federation by spreading bilingualism in English and French throughout the country.

As to the three survivors, Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain is heading for an election this October with relatively good chances for success. But largely because of fear that the Tories under Margaret Thatcher could not hold the wage line against the unions without tearing the fabric of Britain's social peace.

Japan's premier, Takeo Fukuda, can get by the annual meeting of his Liberal Democratic Party this December only by first convoking the Diet in special session, then dissolving it, and then winning a smashing triumph in new elections. To win the elections he would have to yield to public clamor for economic stimulus through more deficit financing. Even then he could

probably save himself only for a year against the challenge of rivals supported by other factions in his own party.

Future Uncertain for 7 at Bonn

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Two were golden boys — brilliant, rich and handsome. Two moved rapidly from obscurity to the top by sheer brains and drive. The three others emerged victorious from years of strenuous political fighting. Still the seven heads of government meeting in Bonn for the economic summit are not chiefly interesting as a group portrait in modern leadership. On the contrary they show, much more strikingly, how much the general spirit of an age can dim even the brightest stars.

President Carter presents the most obvious case in point. Nothing very bad has happened during his presidency. But his stock has dropped steadily here and abroad.

National Mood

Why? Chiefly because of a national mood that accentuates personal satisfaction and disparages public action. Mr. Carter evoked that mood in winning office by an assault on Washington insiders. Now he finds no response to his strident calls for action against inflation, or the energy crisis, or an unfair tax system. So he looks weak and indecisive, and at Bonn has been on the defensive.

Helmut Schmidt, the host at Bonn and the other leader who moved ahead rapidly on his own, has enjoyed far more success and public favor. The Social Democratic chancellor has stopped inflation, kept unemployment relatively low, and made his country an object of elaborate courtship from the United States, the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

But the essence of his domestic policy has been mean-spirited resistance to proposals for social reform and economic justice. The opposition Christian Democrats now threaten to one-up him with a proposed tax cut. That exerts a powerful appeal on his coalition partners, the Free Democrats. If local elections go badly next fall, the coalition could fall apart, thus paralyzing the chancellor and compromising his chances for winning the 1980 elections.

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Letters

French in Canada

Despite the provincial government's French-language services, Hobart Rowen (IHT, July 4) suggests, "there is little sympathy in much of Ontario for bilingualism."

Oddly enough, however, the least sympathetic group includes many working-class Franco-Ontarians, who regard competence in French as an obstacle to social mobility, their own and especially their children's. They belong to a group which Anglo-Ontarians wish neither to exterminate (genocide) nor to assimilate (ethnocide) but simply to exploit, and exploitation is ensured by the coexistence of a dominated with a dominant language.

Work done by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education tends to support the principle that "any attempt to reconcile diversity and equality within a purely linguistic framework will fail." Members of a dominated linguistic minority seem to be caught in a double bind. Do such efforts as those of Ontario's premier tighten the bonds? Anyway, Franco-Ontarians cannot be wiped out — for that to happen they would need to be Eskimos or Amerindians.

Though it may be rude to say so, British rule has triumphed in Canada because there at least its underlying sadoomasochism has been kept under control. When in the 1850s, in India, a Delhi subaltern kicked his Indian groom to death, the newspapers condoned with him — for the shock it all must have

caused him. But such attitudes, though consistent with themselves, led to the Indian Mutiny. In Canada, on the other hand, resentment of British hegemony serves mainly, I suspect, to distract the French fraction from the struggle against multiple U.S. takeovers. All Canadians (indigenous peoples included) are condemned to what Austrians used to call *Schicksalssalgemeinschaft*: a collaboration imposed upon all classes by their participation in the destiny of the space they inhabit together.

Must the fate of the French in Canada continue to be shame tempered by affluence (or the

International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Helmut Schmidt, the host at Bonn and the other leader who moved ahead rapidly on his own, has enjoyed far more success and public favor. The Social Democratic chancellor has stopped inflation, kept unemployment relatively low, and made his country an object of elaborate courtship from the United States, the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

But the essence of his domestic policy has been mean-spirited resistance to proposals for social reform and economic justice. The opposition Christian Democrats now threaten to one-up him with a proposed tax cut. That exerts a powerful appeal on his coalition partners, the Free Democrats. If local elections go badly next fall, the coalition could fall apart, thus paralyzing the chancellor and compromising his chances for winning the 1980 elections.

The golden boys also have suffered from a lack of public spirit. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing won a great electoral victory when a leftist coalition of Socialists and Communists lost the French legislative elections in March. But in the interest of fighting inflation — and staying on good terms with the Germans — he has had to jettison hopes of reforming France's truly outmoded social structure.

In Canada, Pierre Elliott Trudeau failed — because of resistance from business and labor — to master inflation by an ambitious pro-

gram limiting wage and price rises. To win re-election, he now has had to abandon that project and, also, his proposals for drawing Quebec into the Canadian federation by spreading bilingualism in English and French throughout the country.

As to the three survivors, Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain is heading for an election this October with relatively good chances for success. But largely because of fear that the Tories under Margaret Thatcher could not hold the wage line against the unions without tearing the fabric of Britain's social peace.

Japan's premier, Takeo Fukuda, can get by the annual meeting of his Liberal Democratic Party this December only by first convoking the Diet in special session, then dissolving it, and then winning a smashing triumph in new elections. To win the elections he would have to yield to public clamor for economic stimulus through more deficit financing. Even then he could

probably save himself only for a year against the challenge of rivals supported by other factions in his own party.

So despite considerable personal qualities, no leader of the advanced countries can look forward to a glorious future. Conditions beyond their control — namely, the absence of crisis and of a self-evident need for sacrifice — do not afford the scope for greatness.

William Pfaff writes on international politics for the New Yorker magazine. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Deadly Embrace

In Italy, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti would like to free his Christian Democratic government from dependence on Communist support. But the election of a Communist-backed Socialist, Sandro Pertini, as president of Italy shows how hard it is for the Christian Democrats to shake the deadly embrace. Why? Primarily because the Christian Democrats refuse the self-purge that would enable them to stand up as a clean, modern party with mass appeal to a majority of Italian voters.

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Congress at Critical Point In Battle on CIA Reforms

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON (WP) — Two years ago, when David Atlee Phillips and like-minded defenders of the CIA set out on the college lecture circuit, they were routinely confronted by hecklers and protesters denouncing them as "assassins."

The climate has changed. The investigations are over. The recriminations have subsided. The apologists have turned into advocates, urging, even demanding, a stronger hand for the CIA and the rest of the intelligence community despite the record of abuses.

"There's absolutely no question about it," said Mr. Phillips, the founder and past president of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers. "A lot of people are saying, 'Gee, the agency has won.' Well, I'm afraid we haven't won. But we have survived."

They may yet be able to claim victory. The CIA — and its congressional overseers, who were first organized in 1975 to cope with disclosures of illegal domestic spying and other misdeeds — are now at a crucial juncture.

A comprehensive piece of legislation, the National Intelligence Reorganization and Reform Act of 1978 (S.2525) has been drafted and debated at Senate hearings for months now, but all sides dismiss it as nothing more than a talking paper, a starting point.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who was chairman of the original Senate Intelligence Committee and its unprecedented investigations, thinks it is already too late.

'Memories Short'

"Reforms have been delayed to death," he said. "This has been the defense mechanism of the agency, and it could easily have been foreseen. . . . Memories are very short. I think the shrewd operators, the friends of the CIA, recognized that time was on their side, that they could hold out against legislative action."

Other senators, members of the present committee, such as Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., and Charles Mathias, R-Md., are more optimistic and insist that a new legislative charter for the intelligence community will be passed, probably next year. They point out that the Carter administration is, after all, committed to that goal.

But there is increasing uncertainty as to just what kind of intelligence reforms could get through

Congress, and which of those the administration will support. The tensions over Africa, the recriminations with the Soviet Union over spies here and there and other signs of what the Russians have called "a chilly war," could, officials agree, produce a stiffer line from the White House.

"We're at a critical period right now," said Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman Birch Bayh, D-Ind. "There are significantly more questions being raised in the executive branch right now about the future of [congressional] oversight than there have been in the past. That's why I say we're at a very delicate stage right now."

Sen. Bayh indicated that he was speaking of administration concern over some recent news leaks about actual and proposed covert operations, which must now be reported to Congress, however vaguely.

"The whole matter — charters, oversight and everything — I think is going to rise or fall on the [congressional] security question," Sen. Bayh said. "If we cannot convince the president that we can handle this information securely, he's not going to give it to us for oversight, and he's not going to continue to support covert legislation that forces the intelligence agencies to give it to us for oversight."

Troubling Catch

There is also a troubling catch to that proposition, Sen. Bayh said. Officials of every administration have been known to leak secret tidbits of information from time to time themselves. That is still happening, Sen. Bayh believes.

"Now what are they grinding and whether it's to release information so that when it hits the papers, they can say, 'Well, look, this is what happens when Congress gets it,' I don't know," he said.

A chief target of the U.S. intelligence establishment is the law under which the president must notify Congress of the CIA's covert operations — which would be euphemistically renamed "special activities" under S. 2525. Repeal of the Hughes-Ryan Amendment, which Congress adopted in 1974, stands at or near the top of any CIA official's legislative "wish list."

Under Hughes-Ryan, covert actions in foreign countries can be undertaken only if the president finds each such operation "important to the national security" and reports it "in a timely fashion" to the appropriate committees of the

Congress, currently four in each house.

Past and present CIA officials have denounced the provision as a disaster, although most of the leaks for which Hughes-Ryan is blamed probably would have occurred anyway.

Former CIA Director William Colby, for instance, believes the House Intelligence Committee headed by Otis Pike, D-N.Y., was mainly responsible for the fact that "every new thing even [covert action] that I briefed Congress about during 1975 leaked."

But the Pike committee, like the Church committee, would have gotten that information anyway, during its congressionally mandated investigations, even if Hughes-Ryan had never been passed.

The committees' successors, the permanent Senate and House Intelligence Committees, would continue to get that information even if Hughes-Ryan is repealed. Only the three other committees in each house, Appropriations, Armed Services and Foreign or International Relations, would be cut off.

Still, repeal of Hughes-Ryan has become a goal for the intelligence community in the legislative battles that lie ahead.

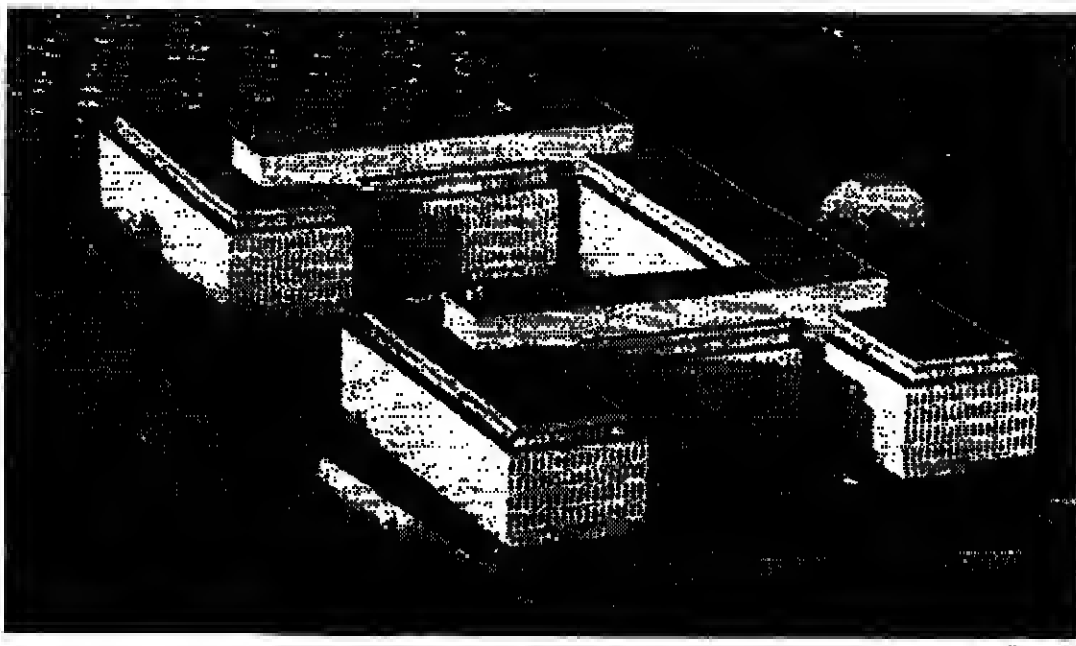
"Four committees in each house is absurd," Mr. Colby said. "The breadth of the reporting makes it much less of a secret, more of a topic of conversation."

For the intelligence agencies, other goals — and potential signs of who wins, who loses — include passage of a law that would make it a felony for intelligence officers, past or present, to reveal a secret, and of a statute that would give the CIA more, rather than less, freedom to undertake covert actions.

"There's been a failure on the part of the administration and Congress, in particular, to start off with first things first, which is to define the nature of the threat," said James Angleton, former CIA counterintelligence chief and now chairman of the Security and Intelligence Fund.

"Once you define the threat, you can come up with rules and regulations to confine the threat. That way, you can get rid of all this adversary business [with Congress and the courts] brought in by the left wing."

At present the rules governing U.S. intelligence agencies are embodied in an executive order that President Carter issued in January. It contains various prohibitions



The CIA headquarters in Virginia

and restrictions on covert operations, including a ban on assassinations. Critics such as the Center for National Security Studies have complained that it also leaves the door open for extensive surveillance without a warrant, including break-ins, directed against people in this country.

"The order contains the most explicit and far-reaching claim of an inherent presidential right to intrude without a warrant into areas protected by the Fourth Amendment ever stated publicly by an American president," said the center's director, Morton Halperin.

Designed as a temporary charter, the executive order was written in close consultation with the Senate Intelligence Committee, which then introduced the proposed National Intelligence Reorganization and Reform Act.

It would put the U.S. intelligence community under a new director of national intelligence and restrict a wide range of abuses such as burglaries, mail intercepts and drug experimentation.

Slightly stronger than Mr. Carter's executive order and stitching together with an array of reporting requirements, it has also been assailed from all sides.

On the one hand, the American Civil Liberties Union regards the bill as "very close to being worse than nothing," said ACLU legislative counsel Jerry Berman.

"The bill broadly authorizes covert operations, paramilitary operations and intrusive investigations of American citizens," he said. "It takes away the inherent power of the president to do those things, but then gives him the express power to do them, with all the flexibility he had before."

The Security and Intelligence Fund sees it differently. Mr. Angleton considers the bill the product of a leftist cabal, an "altogether familiar company of wreckers" led by "arch-liberal politicians" such as Vice President Mondale.

S. 2525, the Fund said is "so drastic in its language, so summary in its authority, that it will, if adopted in anything like its present form, leave the two principal intelligence agencies — the CIA and the FBI — all but impotent as far as coping successfully with subversion, espionage and terror is concerned."

"I don't think the president has shown any leadership in the matter," Mr. Angleton added. Instead, he said, Mr. Carter has left it to Mr. Mondale, whom the fund describes as Sen. Church's once "ardent lieutenant" on the Senate Intelligence Committee, and to David Aaron, Mr. Mondale's former Senate aide, who is now deputy White House assistant for national security.

In any event, congressional sources say that Mr. Aaron's boss at the White House, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has shown no interest in the subject.

However, in a recent article in The New Yorker, Mr. Brzezinski has not only expressed concern about the restrictions placed on the CIA as a result of the disclosures of recent years, but he is also troubled by the number of reviews required for certain operations. And he is said to think that Mr. Carter ought to have "deniability" — that covert actions should be carried out in such a way that the president could disclaim them instead of being held accountable for them.

Former CIA Director Richard

Helms said that he has heard various accounts of where the administration stands on the issue of intelligence reforms and is not sure which account is correct.

Administrative officials, however, say a close watch is being maintained by a special interagency group that has been going over the bill for the National Security Council at regular meetings in the offices of the director of central intelligence.

The group's strategy will be to argue against anything that departs from the structure of the executive order, to hold out for more flexibility and less restrictions on covert actions.

The Senate bill defines covert action "in such a way that you'd have to rule out a lot of things done today," a source said. Under S. 2525, such operations would have to be "essential to the conduct of the foreign policy or the national defense" and not just "important to the national security," as present law requires.

The administration's professed reservations, however, are so extensive that its intelligence experts will probably produce a counterdraft to S. 2525 next fall. It is also counting on the House to insist on a more conservative tack.

A preliminary test of sentiments in the House is expected this summer, when a bill to control national security wiretaps and bugging in the United States by judicial warrants comes up for a vote.

Originally part of S. 2525, it narrowly escaped premature death last month in a House Judiciary subcommittee where liberals and conservatives alike were hoping to shoot it down.

Accepts Carter Rebuke

Young Explains Geneva Remarks

By Jonathan Power

GENEVA, July 16 — Last week I was very much a mixed bag for the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young. Although the storm over his remarks in the French daily, Le Matin, last Wednesday, about political prisoners in the United States seriously embarrassed President Carter and embarrased many in their impression of Mr. Young as careless and irresponsible, it was in part ameliorated by the good news from southern Africa. The South West People's Organization had, it seems, finally accepted the West's plan for peace in Namibia, the tynob pin of black-white confrontation in southern Africa.

I found Mr. Young near midnight on Friday in his Geneva hotel dispirited and gloomy. He talked extraordinarily slowly and carefully picked out every word as if he were shopping in a delicatessen. By 2:30 a.m., although tired, he was obviously more self-confident. For Mr. Young, talking aloud in interviews and speeches is an important way of working out his thoughts. His amendments to the interview next day were minor.

Yesterday morning, he seemed back to his old self. Although Mr. Carter's press spokesman, Jody Powell, had said that Mr. Carter had used the occasion to caution Mr. Young, Mr. Young found the conversation reassuring. He told me that Mr. Carter had told him not to worry.

POWER — How did you take Mr. Carter's rebuke delivered by Mr. Vance following your remarks suggesting there were hundreds even thousands of political prisoners in the United States?

YOUNG — I accepted the rebuke. I understood that it was upsetting to have that remark lifted out of an interview, and left to give the impression that I did not understand the significance of the [Anatoli] Shcharansky trial and that I was not in accord with the strong feelings that had been expressed by President Carter. Secretary [of State Cyrus] Vance and others, but looked at it in its full context I was trying to address the trial of Shcharansky in such a way that it was not just an anti-Russian comment. Remember I was communicating to a leftist French newspaper whose readership would tend to discredit any critique made by the Americans on the grounds that we are just playing domestic politics or that this is just another chapter in the cold war rhetoric.

A critique of the Soviet Union becomes stronger when given from the perspective of having faced up to U.S. weaknesses and imperfections.

I am sure Europe doesn't understand this, but I think our experiment in America in open discussion of foreign policy is the only way to get important and controversial things done in our American system.

Q — You look a bit low and obviously feel a bit low, the criticism made of you hurt?

Criticism Hurts

A — It hurts, only because I am anxious over the possibility of having hurt my country or President Carter. But I still believe that most of the things that I have been criticized for were right and in the long run one of these days, maybe a year from now or so, it might be nice to go back and recall some of the scandalous headlines. I think you will find that a lot of them were pretty accurate and at the time served some purpose.

Q — Really thinking about it, how did you make a mistake like that?

A — I think the mistake was to get caught up in the intellectual challenge of an interview. Also doing an interview in the midst of a very busy season with realizing that the interview would probably be published on the very day that Mr. [Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei] Gromyko and Secretary Vance would be in Geneva. And when there would be an international press corps present with nothing to write about because there wasn't a great deal to talk about as a result of the SALT talks, so they were hanging about doing nothing when this story broke. I did not anticipate that this would be in the middle of the Shcharansky trial, the interview was not basically about Shcharansky — that came up in the middle.

Q — Can you really afford to have such a high responsibility in government and be quite so careless?

A — I think that is for somebody else to decide. I don't know that I could have controlled the fact that the interview came out in French and most of the reporters in the American press corps did not read French so they got hasty copy from the wire and never bothered to read the interview before they wrote their stories.

Q — Let's get back to the particular accusation you made about political prisoners in the United States. Sen. [Barry] Goldwater was quoted as saying you were a liar.

A — I would say that I try to respect Sen. Goldwater even though we disagree, and I am even

pleased that on rare occasions I can agree with some of the things that he said. But Sen. Goldwater wouldn't vote for a civil rights bill or a voting rights act that would give me the right to vote as a citizen of the United States in 1964 and 65. But an opposition has the luxury of being able to be critical, and I think it's his duty to make political issues of anything he can in the interest of his party. I accept that as part of the political game.

Q — But it was more than that. Many people, including of course Carter, felt you overstated the case.

A — The overstatement was there and I guess it was particularly bad to equate the Soviet system of justice with the system of justice in the United States. I don't think those two can be equated. The point I was making in the interview was that the process of human rights development in societies can be similar even when the societies are different. The point that I thought was relevant to a left-wing audience, whether in Paris or Soviet Union was that even in a society as oppressive as the Soviet Union the very presence of economic security created the desire for more freedom.

Q — You did say at the beginning of that answer that you probably had overstated the amount of people who are political prisoners in the United States.

A — I didn't overstate the number of people. It was a casual statement which perhaps should not have been made, especially not at this time, and I'm reluctant to discuss it now. But I assure you that I'll come back to the question of what is a political prisoner in the United States.

Q — The London Times said in an editorial today that your main problem is the "unthinking casualness" of your utterances. The other big blow around your remarks was the one of Cuban troops. That too came out in bits and pieces, and looking back do you feel you could have avoided a lot of the criticism if you had taken the opportunity to set it in a full, detailed and sober context to begin with?

A — Yes, but nobody would have paid any attention to it.

Q — So there is a conflict between getting attention and being serious?

A — No, there's a conflict between being free and being frightened. I guess the only way I can face life is to live it and to enjoy it and to be open, and if I can't be that I don't want to be anything. I am naive enough to believe that's the American way.

Q — Strangely enough, one of your goals, an internationally accepted solution for Namibia, a country which for the last few decades has been run by South Africa, looks as if it's in sight of solution. Yet this has been brought about by a very quiet diplomacy. In fact most people probably don't know that Namibia exists. Doesn't that perhaps tell you that maybe without realizing it you are sometimes at your best when you are being quiet diplomat?

Candid, Honest

A — I don't agree with that strangely enough. I think the only reason we had enough credibility to maintain the confidence of [Tanzanian President] Julius Nyerere and [Zambian President] Kenneth Kaunda [Mozambique President] Samora Machel and [Angolan President] Agostinho Neto and ultimately SWAPO and maybe even South Africa is that we have been very candid and open and honest. I think even the South Africans have got to appreciate that.

I refuse to say one thing in one place and another thing some place else. We have had a disruption in the Horn, we had several disruptions in Shaba, we have got covert clandestine activities brewing in numbers of places. In that kind of atmosphere, unless somebody or some countries are willing to be open and candid in public about their policies, it is very hard to maintain any trust. But Namibia is still very delicate, and I'm not ready to count that a success as yet. The success we've had, however, has been more the work of Donald McHenry than mine [Mr. Young's deputy].

Q — If Namibia does work out and both sides without serious reservation accept the Western plan and it is approved by the Security Council, what is this going to do to the atmosphere in Rhodesia. Will it make an "all parties" conference likely?

A — I would say it would be much more likely because I think both sides would begin to see that a UN presence is fair and just and that it is much better than what they have been living under. I am hoping that South Africa has had enough experience with the pragmatism that emerges when a government takes power from their dealings with Mozambique and Angola so that they will realize that this kind of transformation in Namibia is very much in their interests too.

New Evidence Suggests a Genetic Link

Alcoholism: Like Father, Like Son

By Barbara J. Katz

WASHINGTON (WP) — For most of this century, alcoholism has been attributed to environmental, cultural or psychological causes. Our Victorian forebears thought otherwise, blaming the vice on a "constitutional weakness" passed on from generation to generation. But such thinking was brushed aside by sociological and psychological explanations early in the 20th century.

Now, it appears, our Victorian ancestors may have been onto something, but perhaps not for reasons that they would have understood. New evidence suggests that, in addition to the other factors, heredity may play a role in the development of some forms of alcoholism. Something in one's genetic makeup, in short, may predispose one toward becoming an alcoholic.

A few years ago, such thinking would have been dismissed. Today, though, it has crossed the boundaries into scientific respectability. Authorities say that the new evidence — most of which has surfaced in 10 years — may represent an exciting breakthrough in the understanding of alcoholism.

Some say that the genetic research not only provides the first solid evidence that alcoholism in human beings may have a biological foundation but also presents the most convincing structure to date for any of the theories on the causes of alcoholism. And its implications for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism are enormous, they say.

If there is a genetic component to alcoholism, researchers say, and if they are able to pinpoint an underlying biological mechanism as the "trigger," they may someday be able to develop medications to control or prevent the disorder. At the very least, counseling of alcoholic parents and their children may help break the chain that researchers suspect often is being passed from one generation to the next.

Mechanism Sought

Some alcoholism researchers, however, believe that too much emphasis is being placed on the genetic argument. They say that no explanation of the causes of alcoholism should overlook the socialization that people receive from its use. And they note that scientists have yet to identify a specific biological mechanism that leads to the development of alcoholism.

time. As evidence, they point to a group of studies that have been done in the last few years in Denmark, Sweden and the United States.

These studies, for the first time, have separated heredity from environment as a causal factor — and, in every case, found heredity to be the most important factor.

Older, so-called family studies had borne out the common knowledge of the Victorians that alcoholism does, indeed, "run" in families. Such studies did so by looking at the relatives of alcoholics and finding that they had a much higher rate of alcoholism — about five times higher — than occurs in the population at large. (Figures on alcoholism rates are notoriously hard to come by, but most experts believe that the alcoholism rate among men in most Western countries runs about 3 percent to 5 percent of the population, and about one-tenth of 1 percent to 1 percent for women.) But since most children are raised by their biologic parents and thus receive from them both their genetic material and their family environment, family studies had done little to clear up the question about whether it was heredity or environment that was mainly at fault.

Scandinavian Studies

The newer studies have gotten around this problem by focusing on persons separated in early infancy from their biologic parents — the suppliers of their genetic material — and raised by unrelated adoptive parents — the suppliers of their environmental material. Most such studies have been done in Scandinavian countries, where national registers are kept on alcoholism and other social problems, and the small size and low mobility of the populations make it relatively easy to track down research subjects. The studies also have focused largely on males, who researchers say are in much greater supply than female alcoholics.

One of the largest studies, carried out in Denmark between 1970 and 1976 by Dr. Donald Goodwin, then a professor of psychiatry at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., found that sons of alcoholics were about four times as likely to be alcoholics as were sons of nonalcoholics. And this occurred even though the sons of alcoholics had no exposure to the alcoholic biologic parent after the first few weeks of life.

Intriguingly, Dr. Goodwin found

that sons of alcoholics were no more likely to become "heavy" or "problem" drinkers, as differentiated from the alcoholic drinkers, than were sons of nonalcoholics. To be classified as "alcoholic," subjects had not only to drink excessively, but to experience severe alcohol-related health problems, such as marital troubles and frequent blackouts.

Dr. Goodwin, now chairman of the psychiatry department at the University of Kansas Medical Center in Missouri, also compared adopted-out sons of alcoholics with their brothers who had been raised by the biologic parents and found that the rates of alcoholism of the two groups were almost the same, despite their different upbringings.

'Fathers' Sins'

In a book he wrote based on his studies, "Is Alcoholism Hereditary?" Dr. Goodwin concluded that his findings "tend to contradict the oft-repeated assertion that alcoholism results from the interaction of multiple causes — social, psychological, biological. This may be true of milder forms of alcoholism, but conceivably severe alcoholism could be relatively uninfluenced by environment, given free access to alcohol. The fathers' sins' may be visited on the sons even in the father's absence."

Dr. Goodwin's findings reinforce those of another study done in the United States in 1972. Researchers led by psychiatrist Marc Schuckit, then at Washington University School of Medicine, studied the incidence of alcoholism in persons whose biologic parents had been divorced and who, as children, were raised apart from one of those parents. Either one of their biologic parents or one of their step-parents was alcoholic.

The researchers found that the subjects were much more likely to have become alcoholic if the biologic parent was alcoholic than if the stepparent was alcoholic. Moreover, the likelihood of developing alcoholism was not increased by living with an alcoholic parent, whether it was a biologic parent or a stepparent. The only consistent predictor of alcoholism was having an alcoholic biologic parent.

The most recent study to lend support to the theory of a genetic component in alcoholism was reported early this year in Sweden. Dr. Michael Bohman of the University of Umea checked official registers of alcoholics and criminals in a study of more than 2,000 adoptees and their biologic and adoptive

parents. His aim was to test whether such "social maladjustments" as alcoholism and criminality have genetic determinants.

He found that the adopted-out sons of alcoholics were about three times as likely to be alcoholics as were the adopted-out sons of nonalcoholics. In contrast, he found no such correlation between the criminal records of biologic parents and their children.

Twins Studied

Other recent studies, most of them focusing on twins, have supported the idea of a genetic component for alcoholism in human beings. The assumption behind such twin studies is that identical twins and fraternal twins differ only in their genetic makeup, since they grow up in a similar environment. Thus, if one compares members of twin-pairs for the manifestation of a certain condition, and finds that identical twins share the condition more than fraternal twins, one can assume it has a genetic component.

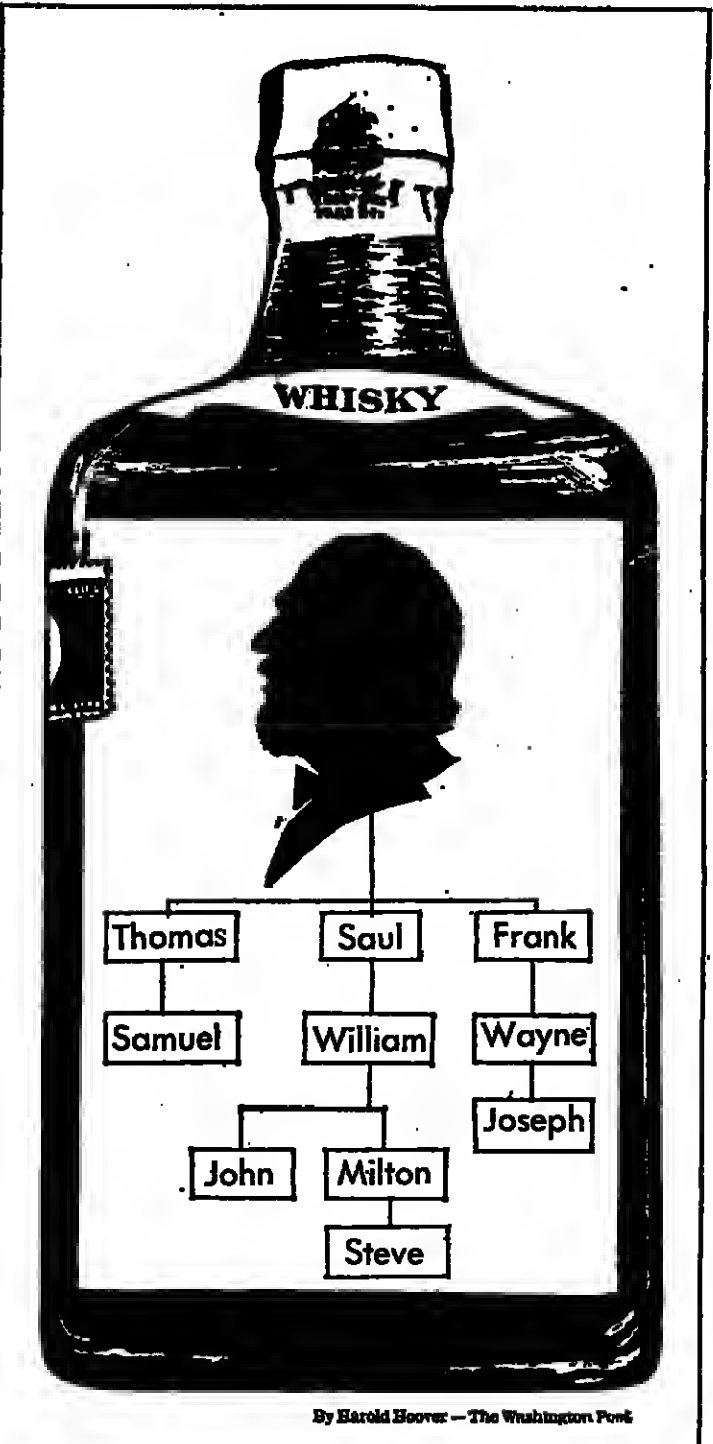
Using these assumptions, a Swedish study compared twins for alcoholism and found that both members of identical twin sets were twice as likely as the members of fraternal-twin sets to evidence alcoholism. And a U.S. study examining rates of alcohol metabolism found that identical twins had the same metabolism rate for alcohol, whereas fraternal twins had a different rate. Both studies concluded, therefore, that genetics played a larger role than environment.

Strong Case

The collective weight of such studies is beginning to make a strong case for a genetic factor in alcoholism. Dr. Gian Salmotrachi, associate director of research for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, calls the genetic research "of fundamental importance" in providing leads on possible causes of alcoholism.

"We are stumbling in the dark," he said. "There are all sorts of theories. But there is a difference between theories and facts, and genetic studies are finally providing facts." He added that "the findings we have in genetics are the most convincing we have for any of the theories as to the etiology [cause] of some forms of alcoholism."

Many scientific onlookers are still sounding the call for more research to establish a genetic connection for alcoholism. But Dr.



By Harold Beaver — The Washington Post

Goodwin, generally regarded as the foremost U.S. researcher on the genetics of alcoholism, believes that the connection is sufficiently documented.

"The evidence in the last 10 years for susceptibility to alcoholism that is independent of exposure to alcoholism in the environment has become so good that it is time people started thinking about what is being transmitted," he said. "What we need to do at this point is to study alcohol's effect on the brain more — see what it does, and

then what you can do to block its action."

What might that biological mechanism be? Some researchers have speculated that alcoholics have a different enzyme system from nonalcoholics or a deficiency of some basic chemical.

Researcher Goodwin theorizes that alcoholics may actually lack an "allergy" to alcohol that protects other people — that they may exhibit a greater tolerance to alcohol.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9)

cheaper than the cost of a syndicated bank loan as shown by Banque Nationale d'Algerie's \$120-million, seven-year loan which pays 1 1/4 points over Libor for the first three years and 1 1/2 for the remainder.

Aiming to appeal to institutional investors (with a big pre-placement in the Mideast), American Express International Bank is issuing \$35 million of floating-rate certificates of deposit denominated in units of \$50,000. Interest on these five-year notes will be set at a quarter-point over the mid-price of the bid-asked six-month Eurodollar rate (equal to about an eighth of a point over Libor). Issuing CDs instead of FRNs will mean a considerable saving to the bank as the selling concession and management fees are both only a quarter point compared to the total 2 percent commission paid on FRNs.

An attempt to re-open the fixed-rate sector for dollar bonds drew much interest from professionals, but they were very cautious about the outcome due to the very tight conditions being offered on J.C. Penney's \$100-million loan. The five-year paper is expected with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and an issue price of par. Far more generous yields can be found in the secondary market managers admit, but not for quality (Penney is rated double-A by Standard & Poor's and single-A by Moody's) U.S. issuers.

While most of the market remains paralyzed by fears of a U.S. credit crunch pushing interest rates to much higher levels, there is a minority view that the peak is near at hand and that the terms Penney is offering "anticipate" an expected decline in rates later this year.

The poor performance of the Boots convertible in the secondary market, priced at par with an annual coupon of 6 1/2 percent, has soured the bid on Thorne's \$25 million convertible. Managers stress that Thorne's 10-year loan is five years shorter than Boots' while the coupon is slightly more generous at a semi-annual rather than annual basis. In addition, Thorne's conversion premium will be below 5 percent compared to the 6.9 percent set by Boots.

The DM market is also not doing well. Bankers report that aggressive support by the Bundesbank was needed last week to stabilize the domestic market. Its purchases of government securities was estimated in excess of 800 million DM, its heaviest buying in some three years, as investors began reassessing the outlook for the mark.

Bankers are now estimating that only half of the public sector's borrowing needs for the current fiscal year have been covered to date, leaving much financing to be done. In addition, tax cuts or additional spending commitments expected to be made at this weekend's summit

meeting in Bonn will increase the government's need for cash. On top of this, there is considerable uncertainty about the implications of the Bremen commitment to creating a new currency zone in Europe. The fear in Frankfurt is that, if implemented, it will mean a higher rate of inflation in West Germany.

All of this spells higher interest rates, and as a result, investors are getting out of the bond market. The yield on 10-year public issues is now up to 6.7 percent compared with 6.4 percent a week ago and 6.15 percent a month ago.

This upswing has thrown a blanket of caution over the market for DM Eurobonds, where prices in the secondary market were off by

as much as a point last week. Currently on offer is a 100-million DM, 12-year issue for Norges Kommunalbank carrying a coupon of 6 percent. While dealers welcome the uptick in the interest rate — previously issues carried coupons of 5 1/2 percent — placing this paper is expected to be difficult, especially as the managers have committed themselves to an issue price of "not less than par."

The European Investment Bank is arranging a private placement of 75 million DM, reportedly a 12-year loan carrying a coupon of 6 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2 percent. Total commissions of 1 1/2 percent reportedly have upset bankers invited into the loan. Commissions on public issues are 2 1/2 percent while the 75-million DM private placement for the Coal and Steel Community, a 12-year loan issued at par with a coupon of 6 percent, was reportedly 1 1/2 percent. Priced at 99 1/2, the Coal and Steel paper ended the week at 98-98 1/4.

Libya Backs Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 9)

offered rates (Libor) for the first two years and 7/8 for the final three years.

Terms on the second loan, reportedly for \$250 million, are still under discussion. This loan would be used by the central bank to cover some of the outstanding debt owed to foreign suppliers of goods and to Turkey.

Nigeria's \$1 billion, eight-year loan has led some bankers to comment that rates on syndicated loans might finally have ended their long decline and be heading upward.

However, the bulk of the market believes that terms on its loan have hardened slightly from its previous \$1 billion operation because of its deteriorating financial position rather than any shift in the overall market. It is currently offering 1 point over Libor for the first four years and 1 1/4 for the final four years compared to 1 point for seven years in its earlier operation.

Other loans in syndication include:

- \$500 million for the province of Quebec. Terms are 3/4 over Libor for the first two years and 3/4 for the remaining eight years.
- \$500 million for Mexico's Banco Rural, at 1 point over Libor for five years. Commission Federal de Electricidad, which started out seeking \$400 million, has been able to increase its loan to \$600 million and may end up with \$700 million by the time syndication is closed. The seven-year facility will pay 1 point over Libor.
- \$200 million for Brazil's highway agency, which is arranging a 12-year loan at 1 1/4 points over Libor.
- \$175 million for Itaipu Binacional, a joint Brazil-Paraguay entity building a hydroelectric project on the Parana River. The loan has two parts, one for 10 years with an interest rate 1 1/2 points over Libor and the other for 12 years at 2 points over.

Friday's Games	
American League	000 000 100-1 8 1
Minnesota	000 000 100-1 8 1
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Major League Standings

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Observer

7 Little Words

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The Supreme Court recently declared seven ancient Anglo-Saxon words unfit for general broadcast on radio and television. What was found offensive about them was not the subject matter with which the words deal — all concern human biology — but the application of Anglo-Saxon vocabulary to such subjects.

If I read the court correctly, it believes that most families tuned to radio or television would be shocked and offended to hear human biology discussed in Anglo-Saxon terms and that the law has a responsibility to protect the privacy of the home from the intrusion of words widely considered "dirty."

My sympathies here lie with the court, for reasons that strike me as highly illogical. What is so perfectly at home in military barracks or a piece of literature tend to embarrass me when uttered in dinner conversation. When seated around the table with Grandmother and the children, I prefer not to hear these words issued into the family circle without the most rigorous justification for their use.

The Supreme Court dealt with only seven such words, but most of us could probably expand the list. Most of us know them all even if we don't speak them. The question is what makes them "dirty?"

The argument of "free speech" advocates is ingenious on this point. They argue that words in and of themselves are neither "clean" nor "dirty," but that only repression makes them so. The argument ignores the fact that words have power to influence how we think. This is why racial and ethnic minorities and women fight to suppress certain words referring to minorities and women and encourage the use of less graphic substitutes.

They instinctively realize that words shape thought and affect

attitudes. This is as true of our attitudes toward human biology as it is of our social attitudes.

The Saxons were treated as barbarians. To this day most people labor under the notion that they were little better than savages, though in fact Saxon civilization was in most ways considerably more advanced than the French. In any case, the Normans were not only the war, but the minds of posterity.

Their policy was to impose their language, with its Latin roots, as the language of civilization, and to stigmatize the Saxon tongue as the language of barbarism. Today when English speakers try to sound civilized, they shun the Anglo-Saxon word as nasty and barbaric.

When we recoil from Anglo-Saxon terms for common biological functions we are probably responding reflexively to 900 years of conditioning to the political thesis that Anglo-Saxon was the tongue of savages and Latin-root speech the voice of civilized humanity.

Thus the Supreme Court's ruling simply recognizes a social reality bred into the marrow of English speakers. When we flinch in polite company upon hearing someone use the Anglo-Saxon for a humdrum bodily organ, we are really doing little more than recapitulating the responses of 11th-century Norman barons who felt themselves beset by a gross and offensive people.

It was the Normans, of course, who behaved with savagery. They immediately proceeded to destroy the relatively advanced system of participatory government created by Saxon England and to replace it with the monarchical tyranny that afflicted England for centuries afterwards. Official robbery and slaughter became commonplace.

As for the Saxon King Harold, whose army was defeated at Hastings, the conquerors killed him in battle, then mutilated his corpse in civilized language.

The sheikhs of the cab business are those on the 100-mile desert route between the Red Sea port of Jidda and Taif, the mile-high summer capital of Saudi Arabia.

A Crooked Road in Saudi Arabia Desert

Ray Vicker

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (AP)—The Bedouin cab driver is a breed apart, even among members of that singular calling. With his talent for camel-trading, he no longer plunders the stranger's tent but, instead, the pockets of unwary tourists, particularly if they happen to be American.

At first he is an impressive character as he sits behind the wheel with his *keffiyeh*, or headscarf, held in place with a cord of wool called an *agal* and enveloped by his ankle-length, shirt-like robe. But on closer contact his cunning emerges, and it would seem that the oil wealth of the Middle East is falling into his nut-brown fingers.

The sheikhs of the cab business are those on the 100-mile desert route between the Red Sea port of Jidda and Taif, the mile-high summer capital of Saudi Arabia. These drivers don't have meters in their cabs, so their rates tend to bob upwards like a helium-filled balloon, particularly if the customer looks as if he can afford the stop.

All of this was brought home on a recent visit to Taif, a city of dusty streets with arabesque arches and villas with carved shutters that remain closed in the 100-degree midday heat. I planned to go straight from Taif to Jidda airport, where I was to catch a plane for Beirut. As I checked out of the Al-Azzia hotel I asked the clerk, a bespectacled Pakistani, how much the taxi fare would be.

Unhelpful Reply

"Plenty," was the clerk's unhelpful reply.

"But could you give me a rough idea?"

"For you, or for me?"

"Both."

"For you it might be a hundred riyals (about \$30). For me it would be less, because I wouldn't take a taxi. I would bargain with a truck driver to ride on back with his load."

The idea of riding on a rainbow-colored Saudi truck, likely to be jammed to overflowing with sheep, down the mountain road from Taif with its hairpin turns, hardly appealed to me. Besides, \$30 for a 100-mile trip hardly seemed unreasonable.

I walked out to the square in front of the hotel and flagged down a yellow taxi. The mustachioed driver brushed his red *keffiyeh* back on his head and leaned out of the window. "Jidda. How much?" I asked, rubbing my index finger and thumb together in the universal gesture.

The driver held up five fingers and pulled out a 100-riyal note with the other. He wanted about \$30.

"Five hundred?" I asked in disbelief.

The driver nodded, as if this were his rock-bottom concession.

So I tried again further up the street. This driver wanted 600 riyals. Three other taxis pulled up and joined in the bargaining. "Five hundred is a good rate," said one driver, who spoke English. "It should be a hundred," I said. "I'll take you for four hundred," said the English-speaking driver, and sensing my hesitation (I really did have

to make that plane) he opened his cab door and said invitingly, "We go now. Shoot. Shoot. Quick."

"Three hundred," I said, not very convincingly.

"Four hundred," the driver insisted.

I was about to climb in when a portly barber emerged from his shop. He had a long pair of scissors in one hand and a towel draped over a shoulder. "How much he charge you?" he asked.

"Four hundred for taking me to Jidda," I said.

"Four hundred?" The barber raised his eyebrows, as if seeking Allah's assistance. Then, turning on the drivers, he shouted in Arabic. My driver backed away, fled to his cab and drove off.

Then the barber turned to me: "Come into my shop."

"But I don't want a haircut."

"No haircut. I find you a taxi."

Hide in Shop

So while I hid in his shop, the barber walked around the square dickered with taxi drivers. Finally, he beckoned me into the street. "A hundred and twenty for the trip. Is that all right?" he asked.

"Well, yes," I said, a little uncertainly because I was wondering how the driver would take it when he realized that he had settled on 120 riyals for an American instead of a Saudi barber. He did indeed look disappointed when I clambered into the cab, rather like a man who has stopped to pick up a silver dollar only to discover a milk-bottle top.

But he nodded, not very agreeably, when I held up 120 riyals. I shook hands with the barber and off we went. At the edge of town we were confronted with a mass of debris, sand and construction machinery and a guard watching over it. "Road closed," muttered the cab driver, slumping back in his seat.

The watchman knew less English than I did Arabic, but through a combination of exotic motions that included pointing at his watch, I gathered that the road was closed until the afternoon. The only other road out of town went north to Medina. To reach Jidda from this road meant branching off through Mecca, the holy city, which is off limits to non-Muslims.

I climbed back into the taxi and without a word, the driver swung around and in a few minutes we were back at the Al-Azzia hotel.

The Pakistani clerk spoke to the driver and confirmed that the road was indeed closed until the afternoon. But there was one thing: "The driver says you owe him 30 riyals (about \$10). He cannot wait until afternoon to take you to Jidda. He wants his 30 riyals now."

"Thirty riyals for what?"

"For taking you to the edge of town."

Ten dollars for a mile ride to the edge of town and back? It was a clear case of robbery. But, resignedly, I paid the fare, dumped by bags on the steps in front of the hotel and wondered how I was going to get out of town. "How come the taxi driver didn't know the road was closed?" I asked the clerk.

"He knows. All taxi drivers know. They always come back. And foreigners, they always pay for the ride going nowhere."

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